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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,076—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, JANUARY 18, 1904. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

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"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

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LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1904.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
Saturday, 2 p.m.				
2nd Jan.	EGYPT	7912		
6th ,,	ORIENTAL	3954	HIMALAYA	5898
6th Feb.	MALWA	10500	INDIA	7911
20th ,,	PENINSULAR	5294		
20th ,,	ARABIA	7903	MOLDAVIA	9777
5th Mar.	PERSIA	7951		
19th ,,	PENINSULAR	5294	ARCADIA	6603
19th ,,	MACEDONIA	10360		
2nd ,,	ORIENTAL	3954	AUSTRALIA	5401
2nd April	CALEDONIA	7536		
16th ,,	PENINSULAR	5294	OCEANA	6319
16th ,,	EGYPT	7912		
30th ,,	ORIENTAL	5331	MONGOLIA	5570
30th ,,	ARABIA	7903		
14th May	PENINSULAR	5294	CHINA	7912
14th ,,	MOLDAVIA	9777		
28th ,,	ORIENTAL	3954	HIMALAYA	5898
28th ,,	PERSIA	7951		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Brindisi and London.

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F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 21st November, 1903.

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COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
CALEDONIEN	4,286	Marcantetti	28th Jan 1904.
DUMBEA	5,807	Schmitz	25th Feb. 1904.
VILLE DE LA CIOTAT	6,610	Fiaschi	24th Mar. 1904.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

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S. S. "OCEANIEN," 4,259 tons, Captain Guionnet, to sail on or about the 5th Feb, 1904.

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AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co,

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID
DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Feb, 1904.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,191	1st Mar. 1904.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Apr. 1904.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,191	1st May 1904.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 395	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
†MARIA VALERIE	P. Barberovich	4,235	14th Feb. 1904
GORITIA	C. de Bretfeld	3,106	20th Mar. ,,
AUSTRIA	R. Calligani	7,388	20th Apr. ,,
*SILESIA	L. de Stabile	5,188	20th Apr. ,,

*Will call at Karachi. †Will call at Fiume.

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Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
FRANZ FERDINAND	C. Matcovich	8,015	28th Feb. 1904

For further particulars regarding Passages Apply to
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Saxon House, 64, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Limited.

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S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY, the 22nd Jan., 1904, at 5 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVI AND KARACHI.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,200 tons, on MONDAY, 18th Jan., 1904, at 10 a.m.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 2,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 19th Jan., at 10 a.m., sailing (weather permitting) at Veraval, Mangrole, Porbandar, Cutch Mandvi, Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrain, Bushire, and Kuweit, in the foregoing or any other.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, AND BUSREH.

S. S. "AFRICA," 2,000 tons, on THURSDAY, 21st January, at 10 a.m.

FOR MORMUGOA, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, AND DURBAN.

S. S. "NEVASA," 2,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 9th February, (with transhipment at Durban to Company's Steamers for East London, Port Elizabeth and Cape Town.)

FOR PORBANDER, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "PUTIALA," 3,030 tons, on or about TUESDAY, the 23th January, (with transhipment at Beira to Company's Steamers for Inhambane, Chindi, Duillimane and Mozambique.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 15th January, 1904.

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To SUEZ	400	600	320	..	300	..
MARSEILLES	525	900	450	700	390	590
LIVERPOOL	550	850	470	720	420	640
LONDON via MARSEILLES (Overland.)	600	..	525	..	450	..

Class.	Steamers.	Scale Tons.	Commanders.	Sail about 1904.
C.	WORSLEY HALL	3489	Jones	21st Jan.
A.C.	CITY of ATHENS	8000	Wilson	3rd Feb.
B.	MERTON HALL	6700	Prowse	10th Feb.
C.	ASTON HALL	4500	McFee	24th Feb.
A.	CITY of BOMBAY	6000	Snow	5th Mar.
A.	CITY of OXFORD	6000	Halley	13th Mar.
A.	CITY of VENICE	5200	Knaut	24th Mar.
C.	CREWE HALL	4303	Browne	30th Mar.
A.	PROME	3539	F. M'Kay	5th Apl.
C.	HADDON HALL	6200	A. Buck	20th Apl.
A.	CITY of VIENNA	6000	Campbell	30th Apl.
B.	MERTON HALL	6700	Prowse	15th May.
C.	EDEN HALL	5200	Haddy	25th May.
B.	CITY of PERTH	3427	Morrison	30th May.

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Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
ISCHIA	6,000	D. Maganzini	17th Feb. 1901.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 155, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

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Esplanade Road, No. 27.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA (JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.)

TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure
HIROSHIMA MARU	3383	J. Nagao	13th Jan.	29th Jan
KAGOSHIMA MARU	6103	K. Kori	8th Mar.	20th Mar

For Freight and Passage apply to
T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager,
Navsari Buildings, Fort.

N.B.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Line are hereby NOTIFIED that No CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, DAMAGES &c., WILL BE ENTERTAINED unless they are sent to the office within ten days after the steamer's arrival. No survey will be held on cargo when housed or removed from the Landing Shed.

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IN a great variety of Designs, all in 18 carat Gold, fitted with superior quality Keyless Cylinder Movements, guaranteed Time-keepers. Bracelets of the very best workmanship, not liable to get out of order.

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No. 4.	As No 1; Front Bezel set with a row of fine Oriental Pearls	140
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THEY HAVE
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GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA CHEESES
FINEST LUCCA OIL, PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.
MILAN SAUSAGES in Skin (Italian). Anchovies Salted (loose). Black and Green Olives (loose). All kind of French, Italian, and German Stores.
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MASTIC de CHIO, VERMOUTH (Italian and French), CHIANTI, BARBERA, CAPRI LACRIMA CHRISTI, and MARSALA., CHERRY and BLACKBERRY BRANDY.
Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a Speciality and a thoroughly Genuine article,—Only Rs. 10 per Doz. Bots.

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SPORTING DESIGNS in Scarf Pins.
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GREEN'S APOLLO BUNDER RESTAURANT, BOMBAY.

VISITORS TO BOMBAY Who wish to ENJOY A GOOD MEAL, are recommended to try our BREAKFAST, TIFFIN or DINNER, (Table d'Hote or A la Carté) Served at ANY HOUR of the DAY Till 8-45 P.M.

GREEN'S for Oysters.
GREEN'S for Bacon and Hams.
GREEN'S for Cheese.
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WE RETAIN OUR OLD FRIENDS,
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DR. SPOONER HART'S
1. PREPARED MEAL FOR DOGS. 2. BISCUITS FOR DOGS. 3. PREPARED FOOD FOR POULTRY.
4. 'NUTRIENT' (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary food) for HORSES and CATTLE.

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MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS,
Specialists in
WEDDING, CHRISTENING AND BIRTHDAY CAKES,
ARTISTICALLY DECORATED.
FANCY CAKES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
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Made fresh on the Premises.
All Orders carefully attended to by the MANAGING PROPRIETORS.

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TELEPHONE No. 325.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF MISS FANNY STANLEY.

Representative..... TOMMY EMPSON.

FOR SHORT SEASON ONLY.

Fanny Stanley's

COMIC OPERA AND DRAMATIC COMPANY.

(30 Artistes. 30 Artistes.)

GRAND OPENING NIGHT, TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, JANUARY 19.

Charming Comic Opera in 3 Acts.,

La-Mascotte.

CAST OF CHARACTERS :

Laurent XVII.....(Duke of Piambino) ..Mr. Cecil Franks.
Pippo..... (A Shepherd)..... Mr Frank Peachey.
Prince Fritellini (Crown Prince of Pisa) Mr Elwin Phillips.
Rocco..... (A Farmer)..... Mr Willie Driscoll.
Matheo..... (An Innkeeper) ..... Mr Harry Neville.
Parafante..... (A Sergeant)..... Miss Talbot.
Physician..... (Attendant)..... Mr Leslie Geeves.
Pitto..... (A Bohemian)..... Mr Bertie Shaw.
Marco ..... " ..... Mr Roggie Clark.
Giuseppe ..... (A Peasant) ..... Miss Ethor Patterson
Fiametta ..... (Laurent's Daughter) Miss Fanny Stanley.
Betzina..... (A Country Girl) ..... Miss Flo Nightingale.
Angelo..... (Pages) ..... Miss Dolly Childs.
Luigi..... Miss Le Froy.
Beppo..... Miss Lillian Geddes.
Carlo..... Miss Constance Hope
Leone..... Miss Violet Graham
Paola..... (Peasant Girls)... Miss Mogatt.
Francesca..... Miss Ellie Mowbary.
Antonia..... Miss Daisie Mowbary.
Fiorlla..... (Bohemians) ..... Mr. Charles Lestor.
Bianca..... Mr. J. Norman.

VILLAGERS.

Mesdames Lee, Chard, Moore, Freeman.

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SOLDIERS.

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SYNOPSIS OF SCENERY.

ACT I. —ROCCO'S FARM.
ACT II—THE DUKE'S PALACE.
Grand Salterella Dance by Misses Ellie and Daisie Mowbray.
ACT III—FOREST GLADE.
GRAND AMAZON MARCH,
Full limelight effects by Mr. Leslie and assistans.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 21.

Grand Christmas Burlesque,

Sleeping Beauty.

GRAND MOTOR ENTRANCE OF THE KING AND THE QUEEN

In the OLDSMOBILE kindly lent by the BOMBAY CYCLE AGENCY.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 21.

Irish Drama in 3 Acts,

The Colleen Bawn.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 22.

Delightful Comic Opera in 3 Acts.

Dorothy.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 23.

Emotional Drama in 5 Acts.

East Lynne,

Miss Fanny Stanley in her Grand Impersonation as Lady Isabel and Madame Vine.

MONDAY, JANUARY 25.

Gilbert and Sullivan's Comic Opera in 2 Acts.

Pirates of Penzance.

NEW ARTISTES,
ENTIRELY NEW SCENERY,
NEW COSTUMES.

Each production will be performed in its entirety.

Musical Director .....J. M. SOMERS.
Scenic Artiste .....AUGUSTE RAULT.

PRICES :—Rs. 4, 3, 2 and Re. 1.
Doors Open at 8-30. Overture 9-30.
Plan at SOUNDY & Co.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Municipal Commissioner has APPOINTED THURSDAY, 4th February, 1904, for the purpose of BALLOTING for TWO MEMBERS to REPRESENT the CHAMBER in the MUNICIPAL CORPORATION in accordance with the Provisions of Act III of 1888.

The BALLOT BOX will be OPEN at the Office of the Chamber from 10 A.M. till 4 P.M., on that day.

By Order of the Committee,
FREDERICK NOEL-PATON,
Secretary.

Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 15th January, 1904.

THE GOCULDAS TEJPAL LAW AND MEDICAL FUND.

THE Undersigned invites APPLICATIONS from High Caste Hindu Students for aid from the G. T. Law and Medical Fund. The number of stipends available is as follows :—

1. For Solicitors' Examination.
2. For Law or L. M. and S. Examination.

Applications will be received up to the 7th February, 1904. For printed form of application apply enclosing postage to the Undersigned.

JAMNADAS M. GANDHY,
Secretary.

Bombay, 16th January, 1904.

BOMBAY 6TH EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 23RD JANUARY, 1904.

OWNERS are reminded that ENTRY CLOSES at 6 P. M., on MONDAY, 18th January, 1904.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Morland Road, Byculla, 13th January, 1904.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
(INCLUDING INDIAN MIDLAND SECTION.)

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF SCRAP BRASS.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive TENDERS at his Office, Victoria Terminus, up to 1 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, the 27th January, 1904, for the PURCHASE of about 54 TONS of BRASS SCRAP, which can be seen on application to the Undersigned at General Stores, Parel.

TENDERS.—These must be made on the Company's authorised forms, which can be had on application to the Undersigned at his office on payment of Rs. 3 per copy.

TERMS.—The sum of Rs. 250 must accompany each Tender Form as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of Contract, failure in which shall entail the forfeiture of the deposit without the Company having to prove anything by the transaction. Only Cash, Currency or Government Promissory Notes will be received as deposits and if the latter they must be endorsed in favour of "The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, or order."

PAYMENT.—To be made to the Company's Cashier prior to delivery, which must be completed within a month of acceptance of Tender.

NOTE.—The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

R. P. W. STRONG,
Acting General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office,
Parel, Bombay, 28th December, 1903.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

MADAME HESTER OTWAY.

THE FAVOURITE ENGLISH CONTRALTO.

BY SPECIAL REQUEST.
FAREWELL CONCERT.
TOWN HALL,

TO-NIGHT. TO-NIGHT.

AT 9-15 P.M.

PRICES:—Rs. 4, Rs. 3, Rs. 2, and Re. 1.

PROGRAMME,

1 Organ Solo ... (a) Romanza ..... Wolff.
(b) Fantasia ..... Merkel.
Mr. SEYMOUR DOVE.
2 Song ..... The Daily Question ..... Helmund.
Mr. C. E. COPPLESTONE.
3 Song ..... Love's Coronation ..... F. Alyward.
With Organ Accompaniment (Mr. F. P. West),
Madame HESTER OTWAY.
4 Violin Solo.. Revede ..... Vieuxtemps,
Mrs. COLLIE.
5 Aria ..... Roberto o tu che adoro ... Meyerbeer,
Madame WINGFIELD-HALL.
6 Song ..... Abide With Me ..... Liddle.
(By desire).
With Organ Accompaniment (Mr. F. P. West).
Madame HESTER OTWAY.
7 Violin Solo..Tarantella..... David.
Mrs. COLLIE.
8 Aria ..... The Jewel Song (Faust) ... Gounod,
Madame WINGFIELD-HALL.
9 Song ..... There's a land ..... Francis Allitsen,
Madame HESTER OTWAY.
Accompanist : Mr. SEYMOUR DOVE.

SPECIAL EXHIBITION "BELL GRAND PIANO" BY "MAND" of COBLENZ lent for this occasion.

Plan : SEYMOUR DOVE & Co.,
Opposite Bombay Club.

HARMSTON'S CIRCUS AND ROYAL MENAGERIE OF PERFORMING WILD ANIMALS.

GRAND OPENING NIGHT!
GRAND OPENING NIGHT!!
THURSDAY, JANUARY 21ST.
ON ESPLANADE, OPPOSITE POLICE COURT.

NEW COMPANY } OF STAR
NEW COMPANY } ARTISTES.

ABSOLUTELY THE BEST SHOW THAT HAS EVER VISITED BOMBAY.

THE ZOES } Europe's Greatest Gymnasts.
THE ZOES }
THE CANTONS } Wire Runners, Jumpers
THE CANTONS } and Pantomimists.
IONA GINNETT } The most novel Horse-
IONA GINNETT } woman in the Universe,
With her own imported Mare Gladys.
RHODESIA } London's Lady Society
RHODESIA } Juggler.
GEORGE GINNETT'S } Power of Kindness
GEORGE GINNETT'S } over Animals.
F. VANTAL } Australia's Champion Horizontal
F. VANTAL } Bar Artiste.
JOHN WELBY COOKE } Absolute Master of
JOHN WELBY COOKE } them all
and
25 OTHER FAVOURITE ARTISTES 25.

Our Animal Kingdom Contains
TIGERS, ELEPHANTS, LEOPARDS, BEARS,
MONKEYS, GOATS, &c.

FIRST GRAND MATINEE,
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, JANUARY 23RD.

Doors Open 3 o'clock, Commence 4 o'clock.
Children Half Price to Matinees only.

PRICES OF ADMISSION :

Full Box, six Chairs.....Rs. 20
Single seat in Box.....Rs. 4
Dress Circle.....Rs. 3
Second Chairs.....Rs. 2
Stalls.....Re. 1
and Gallery (Natives only) 8 Annas.

Box Plan at Circus. Booking Hours 10 A.M. to 12 P.M. and 4 P.M. to 6 P.M.

MADAME HARMSTON-LOVE, Proprietress.
ROBERT LOVE, Manager.
R. ALTON, Agent.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of IRON and STEEL, arrived per Hansa Line s. s. "HOHENFELS," No. 10 Shed Victoria Dock, are hereby informed that their consignments ex above Vessel, are ready for delivery.

JOHN HAND,
Superintendent, Port Trust Docks.

Dated 18th January, 1904.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 1 P. M. on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of January, 1904, for taking DELIVERY, LANDING, CARTING, WEIGHING and STACKING all COAL required by the Municipality between the 15th February, 1904, and the 14th February, 1905.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., may, on payment of Re. 1, be obtained from the Undersigned who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a Deposit of Rupees 250 to be paid to the Chief Accountant in Cash or Public Securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further Deposit of Rs. 750 will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted,

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
JOSEPH HALL, M. Inst. C.E., M.I. Mech. E, &c.
Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay, 15th Jan, 1904.

WANTED

AN EXPERT HAND for a HOSIERY MANUFACTURING FACTORY at Calcutta, with 6 years' experience in the business, able to Repair the Machines in case of slight damages and breakages, and also to instruct native workmen. Salary from 250 to 300 per measem according to qualifications with prospect of increment. The selected candidate will be required to join at once. Apply with testimonials to

D. N. SINGH, Esqr.,
Zemindar and Bar.-at-Law,
52, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta.

WANTED

FOR the Punjab Public Works Department, Buildings and Roads Branch, an EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, capable of holding charge of a Division in which besides ordinary work of Building construction there will be Sewerage and Water Works.

Applicants must have practical experience and should submit copies of testimonials (which will not be returned) to Undersigned.

Salary Rs. 850 per measem, with Travelling Allowance, according to Civil Service Regulations, Employment will probably be for two years with a chance of extension.

Apply to

UNDER-SECRETARY TO GOVT., Punjab,
Public Works Department,
Buildings and Roads Branch.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE CO.,

(NOW MERGED IN "ROYAL")

WE have been APPOINTED SOLE CHIEF AGENTS of the above Company, and are prepared to ACCEPT INSURANCE at CURRENT RATES.

SIR COWASJEE JEHANGHIER & CO.,
23, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

WARREN'S GRAND AMERICAN CIRCUS MENAGERIE & ZOOLOGICAL OF WILD PERFORMING ANIMALS.

GRAND OPENING NIGHT,
TO-MORRW, TUESDAY, JANUARY 19TH.

WARREN'S MENAGERIE CONTAINS

Nine forest-bred Lions, 3 Tigers, the largest in captivity, Elephants, Zebras, Wild Horse trained and tailed Yaks from Central Asia. A Troupe of Russian Windhunds, and a HAPPY FAMILY of MONKEYS!

The FIT UP of this CIRCUS is absolutely unparalleled in CIRCUS HISTORY OF BRITISH INDIA.

A COMPLETE COMPANY OF STAR ARTISTES.

EVERY MEMBER NEW TO BOMBAY.

MDDLE. ANNA DONAL,
THE INTREPID LION TAMER, AND HER PETS, REINGOLD AND SULTAN.
CHARLES HOGAN,
BOUNDING JOCKEY.
MISS MARY BELL,
Graceful Equestrian and Queen of the SILVER WIRE.
IONIO BROS,
MARVELOUS ACROBATS.
MDDLE. MARIE ROSE
AND HER MINATURE CIRQUE.
FORTUNATE ZEBONI,
AND HIS GREAT WRESTLIN
SPIA
THE GREATEST ACT EVER SEEN.
MISS MAY LEONARD,
AERIAL GYMNAST LE CHELLE AND
CEILING WALKING ACT.
DICKEY AND BELLA
in their unique tumbling and balancing act.
MISS NORA
and her 20 Wonderful Performing
PARAQUETS AND COCKTOOS,
never seen in India before.
NINY
THE GREAT CONTINENTAL CLOWN,
MERRY LITTLE BENHAM
EQUESTRIAN HUMOURIST,
FRED DANIELS,
GROTESQUE COMEDIAN.
LEONARD,
THE GREAT AGOUST.
A SPLENDID STUD
of Performing Horses and Ponies.
A BAND OF TWELVE PERFORMERS.

PRICES OF ADMISSION :

	Rs.	a.
Box of six Chairs.....	20	0
Single box seat	4	0
Dress Circle.....	2	0
Carpet Gallery	1	0
Natives	0	8

Doors open at 8 P. M.
Performance Commences at 9 P.M.
Booking at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

MATINEES

WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS,
Doors Open at 3 P.M. Performance at 4 P. M.
Children half price to all Parts Except Gallery.

THE MENAGERIE will be open daily from 10 A.M, to 6 P.M. for the benefit of Ladies and Children.
Admission 2 Annas.

H. BENHAM, Manager.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, upto 1 p.m., on MONDAY, the first day of February, 1904, for the EXECUTION of WORKS and the supply of the materials noted below :—

Alternative Tenders required, viz:—(1) For one year from 1st March, 1904, to 28th February, 1905, and (2) From 1st March, 1904, to 28th February, 1907.

(a) Supply of Sandstone excavated without the limits of the Island of Bombay.
(b) Supply of Road Metal.
(c) Supply of Sand.
(d) Supply of Shells, Shingle, Murum and Earth.
(e) Supply of Carts and Bullocks.
(f) Lighting of the Municipal Markets.
(g) Maintenance of Kerosine Oil Lamps, lamp posts, etc.

Tenders required for one year from 1st March, 1904, to 28th February, 1905.

(h) Supply of Metal (of sorts).
(i) Supply of Paints, Varnishes, &c.
(j) Supply of Miscellaneous Stores.
(k) Supply of Ship Chandlers' Stores.
(l) Supply of Hardware such as Artisan's Tools, Fixtures and Fastenings, &c.
(m) Supply of Timber.
(n) Supply of Iron Castings.
(o) Execution of Annual repairs, petty works and supply of Materials.

2. Forms of Tenders specifications and contract can be had on payment of Re. 1 for each of the supplies and works above referred to from the Undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. The Tenderers will have to lodge deposits as shown below for each work and supply :—

	For one year		For three years,	
	Amount to be deposited with the Tender.	Further deposit on acceptance of Tender.	Amount to be deposited with the Tender.	Further deposit on acceptance of Tender.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
A	500	500	1,000	2,000
B	1,000	1,000	2,000	3,000
C	1,000	2,000	2,000	6,000
D	1,000	1,000	2,000	2,000
E	1,000	4,000	2,000	8,000
F	25	50	50	100
G	35	65	70	130
H	1,000	1,000	Nil	Nil
I	500	500	Nil	Nil
J	500	500	Nil	Nil
K	1,500	1,500	Nil	Nil
L	1,500	1,500	Nil	Nil
M	1,000	1,000	Nil	Nil
N	1,000	1,000	Nil	Nil
O	1,000	3,000	Nil	Nil

4. Tenders enclosed in separate covers, signed and sealed should be delivered in the Chief Accountant's Office up to the date abovementioned. The deposit to accompany each shall be in cash or public securities. These will be forfeited in case of withdrawal of tender before the decision of the Standing Committee is known or of refusal to sign the contract.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
JOSEPH HALL, M. Inst. C.E., M.I. Mech. E, &c.
Executive Engineer, Bombay Municipality.
Executive Engineer's Office, 16th January, 1904.

BE YOUR OWN VET

AND procure a Copy of the "SALVITIS" ANNUAL, an Illustrated Australian publication of matters of interest relating to Live Stock, their Diseases and Remedies. The cheapest and most comprehensive Veterinary Book ever published. Price Eight Annas, V.-P. P. from the AUSTRALIAN FODDER CO., Head Office Dehra Dun, U. P.

THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE PORT OF CALCUTTA.

THE APPOINTMENT of a Probationary ASSISTANT HARBOUR MASTER having become vacant, candidates are invited to submit their applications, accompanied by copies of certificates, to the Deputy Conservator on or before 21st January, 1904.

Only candidates who hold a Master Mariner's Certificate and who are not less than 23 or more than 27 years of age are eligible for the appointment.

Further particulars may be obtained on application at the office of the Deputy Conservator.

R. A. DONNITHORNE,
Secretary.

The 5th January, 1904.

A. J. COMBRIDGE & Co.,

BOOKSELLERS & STATIONERS,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

NEW BOOKS.

	Rs.	a.
WHO'S WHO, 1904. An annual Biographical Dictionary containing 17,000 Biographies	6	9
WHITAKER'S ALMANACK for 1904. Paper As 14, Cloth	2	3
HAZELL'S ANNUAL for 1904	3	1
DAILY MAIL YEAR BOOK for 1904	1	5
WHITAKER'S PEERAGE	3	1
LOST IN BLUNDERLAND. By Caroline Lewis	1	14
THE WAYS of a MILLIONAIRE. By O. Crawford	4	8
THE GREATER EXODUS. By J. Fitzgeral Lee	2	3
THE PEOPLE of the ABYSS. By J. Loudon	2	4
BEHIND THE GRANITE GATE. W. Scott King. Cloth	2	10
ASPERATIONS. By Constance West, Cloth ..	2	10
CHERRY. By Booth Tarkington	2	3
TOLD in "TATTS." By Nathaniel Gubbins	2	10
A DEAL in WHEAT. By Frank Norris	2	4
THE CAPTAIN'S TOLL GATE. By Frank R. Stockton.....	2	4
LADY JUDAS. By Frank Barrett	2	4
GORDEN KEITH. By T. Nelson Page	4	8
A DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY. By C. T. Brady	2	10
BEHIND THE BUNGALOW. By Eha	4	8
A NATURALIST on the PROWL. By Eha.....	4	8
THE TRIBES on my FRONTIER. By Eha.....	4	8
MAGIC MADE EASY. By D. Devant	0	14
1000 CURIOUS THINGS, worth knowning.....	0	12
NEW LAYS OF IND. By Aleph, R. E.	2	3
BRIDGE ABRIDGED, or PRACTICAL BRIDGE. By W. Dalton	3	1
LAWS AND PRINCIPLES OF WHIST. By Cavendish	3	1
AFTER DINNER SLEIGHTS and POCKET TRICKS. By C. Lang Nell	0	12
THE GREAT GAME. By Edward Spencer ...	1	8

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 18th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the effects of the late Lieutenant R. M. Woolcombe, by order of the representative of his executor, consisting of cavalry and hunting saddles, uniform dresses, S. B. Quackenbush rifle, pistol, revolvers, wearing apparel, books, leather trunks, electriglan, Beeston Humber Bicycle, 8dibs tent, Vallse standard lamp and sundry articles.

The property is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 18th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following :—

Household furniture such as tables, teapoys, writing, dressing and washhand tables, chest-of-drawers, easy and light chairs, marble top cabinet and dressing table, iron safe on stand,
1 Cottage piano by Focke Fils Aine, Paris,
50 English woollen blankets will be sold singly.
15 Crates 50S zinc water tins.

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of The National Commission Agency, Amritsar, ex. S. S. Egypt.—
D. C. N. A.—1 case 500 lithographic prints,

On account of the concerned, ex S. S. Imperator.—
H. F. 783 }
J. N. T. 784 } 4 cases, 372 doz, pair glass bangles.
S. B. 785 and 788 }
105 A. G. H. D, 771-72—2 cases 1,000 bunches beads.

At 2 P. M,

1 Spark Brooke duplex grand gent's, bicycle nearly new,
1 Champion lady's bicycle with accessories
Several gent's bicycles by different makers,
1 second hand rubber tyred victoria,
1 light vis-a-vis
1 second hand mail phaeton
1 light dog cart
The property of a gentleman—
1 high caste bay Arab horse, 15 1-2 years old, free of marks, going in saddle and harness, fast and showy.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered,

BONA-FIDE SALE.

By order of the Trustees to the Estate of Esa Haji Abubakar and Esa Haji Aoubaker and Co. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Bank Street, Fort, near the Bombay Bank, TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 19th instant, at 1 p. m., following fancy goods suitable for presents consisting of plateware in variety, dressing bags, companions, centre-pieces, bronze figures and clocks, walllocks, carriage time pieces, fancy glassware, terracotta figures, photograph, musical boxes, etc.

The property is now on view,

On WEDNESDAY the 20th instant at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction in Hammam Street, Fort, the stock-in-trade of Messrs H. Cassum and Co., consisting of pieces of cashmere, coatings, flannels, washing checks, neckties, collars, socks, harness accessories, boots, shoes, leathers, whips, shop cupboards, show cases, sewing machines, incandescent lights, etc.

The above is on view,

On SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at 1 p. m. Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 3 Colaba Causeway, opposite the Church, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood and Rafanghiri made household furniture, plateware, glassware, sweet-toned Mahogany Cottage pianoforte, by Soundy Sewing Machine, lady's bicycle, English ice box, Camera Doctors, instruments, lamps, Jail-made carpets, pictures etc., the property of Dr. L. D. NUNES.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 18th January, 1904.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB BLEND WHISKY.

A FIRST CLASS BRAND AT A MODERATE PRICE,

WELL WORTH A TRIAL.

Of all dealers, or of

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co. LD., BOMBAY

SOLE AGENTS.

BRANDIES.

Shipped by T. HINE & Co.,
COGNAC.
(ESTABLISHED 1763.)
T. HINE & Co.'s
V. S. O. P. BRANDY.
(A very superior Old Liqueur Brandy, imported for the first time in India, 40 years old.)
Per dozen Quarts ..... Rs. 120
T. HINE & Co.'s
3 STARS BRANDY.
(Very superior Old Brandy, 21 years old.)
Per dozen Quarts ..... Rs. 62
T. HINE & Co.'s
PALE ONE STAR BRANDY.
(Used at the Principal Clubs and Messes.)
(9 years old.)
Per dozen Quarts ..... Rs. 50

Sole Agents for India :—
CROFT MODY & Co.,
BOMBAY.

Suppliers by the Bottle :—
DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

NOTES.

INDIAN LAND REVENUE
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND
POLICY
SEE
TODARMAR,
Price Re. 1, Postage half-anna.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Cleras, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

ENGLISH-MADE Electro-Plated Presentation Table Lamps, Artistic but not obtrusive Fitted with globes and chimnies or lace shades, holders and chimnies. From Rs. 18 to Rs. 95 each.—MACKAY & Co., Ld., Jewellers, &c., Bombay and Poona.

COMPOUND NEROINE ELIXIR : Imparts health strength and energy. Makes tired, sick, worn out feelings impossible. Per bottle Rs. 2-8. THOMSON and TAYLOR Bombay and Poona.

CYCLISTS.—Insist upon Dunlop Tyres, Dunlop Covers, Dunlop Rims, Dunlop Midget Outfit From all Cycle Dealers—THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE Co., Ltd., 49, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY MANŒUVRES.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS have taken 20 very interesting Pictures of the Bombay Manœuvres and they are ready for INSPECTION at the NEW SALON, Hornby Road.

FOR SALE.—A TIBETAN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY, with Sanskrit Synonyms, by Sarat Chandra Das, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E. Revised and Edited under the orders of the Government of Bengal by Graham Sandvers, B. A., and A. William Heyde. Price Rs. 20. Apply "Q." care of "Bombay Gazette."

WEST & Co., Fort Street, Bombay, General Supply and Commission Agents, Bombay, undertake work of all kinds :—STEVEDORING, PROCURING and SUPPLYING all kinds of Goods and Material.

ENGLISH GENTLEMAN, with unrivalled knowledge of London and London Society, and about to proceed Home, is prepared to act as TUTOR and GUIDE to young Indian Gentleman. Highest references. Apply in confidence "MAYFAIR," care of "Bombay Gazette."

JUDGING from EXAMINATION RESULTS one could be convinced of the efficient training imparted at THE COMMERCIAL TRAINING INSTITUTION, 10, Church Gate, St. Bombay.

MR. N. P. KHARAS writes :—"Singer's Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in all respects. They are so strong that they can hardly go out of order and as far as the mechanical excellence is concerned they are the best in the world."

MAHABLESHWAR DAKS—First Class Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAKS ready laid for Panchgani and Mahableshwar at very Moderate Rates. Also first class Riding Tyred Landaus and Victorias with good Horses, for use at Poona. Apply to BURJORJEE PEROSHA & Co., Diplomat Dak Supplier to H. E. the Governor, Main Street, Poona.

EXPERIENCE gives confidence, that's why we are so confident of pleasing you by recommending BURGHAM'S QUICK TONIC for Dyspepsia and constipation. Is not a Purgative. Rs. 2.—MADON, SONS & Co., Bombay.

HEAD READER WANTED, from 1st February, for an Anglo-Indian Paper. Must be well experienced and steady. Apply with Copies of Testimonials to Box No. "247," Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

AULD SCOTTIE.—The St. Andrew's Day Dinner WHISKY. For Sale at all Wine Merchants.

SPLENDID SELECTION of CARRIAGE TIMEPIECES and CLOCKS, with and without Alarm from Rs. 20 to Rs. 100; quarter ordering Rs. 125.—CURSETJI CAWASJEE G. I. P. Ry. Watchmaker, 66, Esplanade Rd.

CHESTER BRAND HIGH GRADE of AMERICAN 125° Fire Test Oil, Imported by STANDARD Oil Co. of New York. Sold at their Godowns, Masagaon.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at the Godowns, at Masagon, and by Messrs. Kessan Co., Ld., and Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 0-4-3 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhat, at Rs. 0-5-3 per case, at Bandora.

FOR SALE.—OLD MAGAZINES, of various dates, Macmillan's, The National Review, Calcutta Review, &c., &c. Apply C. C., care of "Bombay Gazette."

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY edition.—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay, Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services, Army and Navy as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee, Fee, Bombay, Rs. 2, and Mofussil Rs. 3 for each servant.—No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Established. 1878.

OVERLAND SUMMARY PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

ELECTRO PLATING in Silver, Nickel, Gold, and Bronze, of finest finish and most durable quality, undertaken by THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, Electrical Engineers and Platers in ordinary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE DESCRIPTIVE SHEET ALMANACK FOR 1904.—Only a few Copies available. Got up in a neat and an attractive style in colours on superior paper. Contains in brief valuable and useful information regarding H. E. the Governor's Personal Staff and Additional Members in Council, Gazetted Public Holidays and various departments of the Bombay Municipality, the Bombay Port Trust, the B. B. & C. I. Ry., the G. I. P. Ry., Bombay Post Office, the Stamp Schedule, &c. Price per copy ANNAS FOUR only. Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street.

TO PRINTERS—FOR SALE, a CROWN FOLIO TREADLE MACHINE (by Harrold of London) in fairly good condition. For particulars apply to the SUPERINTENDENT, *Bombay Gazette*, Bombay.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette," Steam Press.

CORN and WART DESTROYER.—A safe, rapid and painless remedy for Corns, Warts, Bunions, &c. Cures where all similar preparations fail. Per Bottle Annas 12.—THOMSON & TAYLOR, Bombay and Poona.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, Contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routs to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1 Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London.

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY. Neatly printed. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the Bombay Gazette Office.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 9, First Class Furniture for Sale or Hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the cheapest, a Visc. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Litho wrapping orders. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

BACK NUMBERS of THE BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily, the Weekly, and the Weekly Mail Edition, when available, are supplied on the following terms :—Seven days from date of issue, 4 annas ; 8 to 30 days from date of issue, 8 annas ; 30 days to one year, 1 rupee ; and of older dates than one year from Rs. 5 per copy according to numbers available. Reference charge one Rupee.

KEMP'S NEW "TAJ" FILTER.

PASTEUR PRINCIPLE.

NO CHARCOAL. SAND. TROUBLE.

A perfect Filter at a moderate price, which your servants cannot possibly go wrong with.

PRICES.—No. 0—1 gallon, Rs. 15-0 nett. No. 0—2 gallons, Rs. 20-0 nett. No. 1—5 gallons, Rs. 25-0 nett. No. 2—1 gallons Rs. 40 nett.

MANUFACTURED IN ENGLAND.

Specially for
KEMP & CO., LTD.
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions Four Annas per line Rs. 2 per inch) ; Fourth and onward Two Annas, Rs. 1 per inch) ; Twice or Once a week ; First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 3 per inch) ; Fourth and onward Three Annas per line (Rs. 1-8 per inch). Minimum Charges Rs. 2.

WANTED

ALL Ladies and Gentlemen to know that the late PALL MALL HAIR DRESSING SALOON has just been re-opened by S. GOLDMAN, late Hair Dresser of Poona, who is now prepared to undertake all kinds of Ladies' and Gents' hair work. He also has a large stock of Perfumery, Powders, Combes, etc., and guarantees satisfaction. Business from 7-30 a.m. to 7-30 p.m.—S. GOLDMAN, Hair Dresser, Wigmaker, 7th, Esplanade Road, Fort. Three doors from Messrs. Ditmar & Co.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,

GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES, LANDAUS, BROUGHAMS, and VICTORIAS by well-known Makers FOR SALE.

CARRIAGE repairs of every description will be executed with prompt attention.

HOUSES Furnished with the latest styled, neat Furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest design FOR SALE and on HIRE, and also made to order.

CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE, and PLATED WARE, &c., FOR SALE and on HIRE.

PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.
DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE.

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles ; also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by

STANDARD OIL CO. of New York,
31, Hornby Road, Bombay.

ASTHMA of any stage or standing is cured outright by our Specific. R. S. Ashcroft, Esq., Howrah, writes :—"As I have already benefited by your Medicine, I shall not forget to recommend it to any of my friends who may be so unfortunate as to be attacked with ASTHMA." Price Rs.

BEWARE OF WORTHLESS STUFF

ORDER

PEARSE & CO'S COFFEE

GROUND DAILY AT THEIR STEAM FACTORY.

	Each.	Per Doz.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
PURE FRESH-GROUND COFFEE ..... 1 lb. tins	1 0	11 0
FRENCH COFFEE, WITH CHICORY ..... 1 „	0 12	8 0
Do. do. ..... ½ „	0 7	4 8

PEARSE & CO:,

BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR,
SIRDAR'S PALACE, FORT, BOMBAY.

"PIVERFELL" (FOR FEVERS) prevents contamination of blood by immediately supplying it with the wanting salts. It stimulates the digestive organs, and does not allow their functions to be impeded; thereby enabling the general system to resume normal temperature. Composed of Antipyretics, Antiseptics, Germicides, Astringents Stimulants, and Cinchona Salts.
PerBot. of 25 pills, Re. 1; for 50 pills Re. 1-12. **BOWMAN'S**

AGENTS:—**F. S. MADON & CO.,** BOMBAY;
THE NON-SECRET REMEDIES MANUFACTURING CO., ENGLAND.

"MUSAFFI" PILLS

OF CASCARA AND MAYAPPLE

according to HUXLEY'S approved formula.
They "WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP"
For BILIOUSNESS, SICK HEADACHES, INDIGESTION,
as a Purgative, 2 to 3 Pills on going to bed,
For CONSTIPATION and DYSPEPSIA
as a LAXATIVE and DINNER PILL, one for a dose.
100 Pills (sold in Bottles) for 12 Annas, plus 3 Annas for V. P. P.

BOMBAY AGENTS:

ESAFALLY HIPTOLLA,

ABDOOL REHMAN ST., BOMBAY.
UP-COUNTRY AGENT WANTED.)

"SCANDINAVIA M. C. M." SOLID WOVEN COTTON BELTING.

(NOT IN PLIES)
An Improved Type Specially Manufactured for India
— IS —
PRACTICALLY AND MECHANICALLY
ONE OF THE **BEST DRIVING BELTS,**
It is STRONGER and has GREATER GRIPPING
Power than LEATHER.
"Scandinavia" will not slip when wet, is not damaged by oil, and runs well crossed. Is not affected by
HEAT or MOISTURE.
LARGE STOCKS HELD.
ALL WIDTHS and ANY LENGTHS SUPPLIED.

AGENTS: **H. J. RUSTOMJEE & CO.**
KURRACHEE AND BOMBAY.

REMEMBER:—

DR. MAJOR'S ELECTRO WORLD FAMED
SARSAPARILLA

FOR HEALTH, STRENGTH, ENERGY AND BEAUTY OF MANKIND.

COMMANDS THE LARGEST SALE OF ALL SIMILAR PREPARATIONS.

THE BEST Blood-purifier, alterative and health insurer known,—approved and endorsed by eminent medical professors and authorities in the civilized world, as the only safe, sure and permanent cure for the following among other diseases:—

Eruptions, Scrofula, Glandular Swellings, Sores, Rheumatism, Gout, Obstinate Skin Diseases, Catarrh, Erysipelas, General Debility, Boils, Carbuncles, Ulcers, Pimples, Blotches, Acidity, Costiveness, Sciatica, Lumbago, Pains, Swellings of the Joints, and all other cases of impurity of the blood arising from whatever cause.

Sufferers from any or more of the above diseases or their various distressing and concomitant symptoms need no longer despair, even when the best medical authorities have pronounced their cases to be past all hope of recovery, when they can get themselves safely and permanently cured at home by a course of

MAJOR'S ELECTRO-SARSAPARILLA.

In rebuilding the disordered nervous system,—in enriching the impoverished blood,—in removing the obnoxious and poisonous matter from the body,—in giving healthy tone to the deranged physique and in bringing back to a doomed life youth's vigour and cheer—

DR. MAJOR'S ELECTRO-SARSAPARILLA

Is unrivalled and unequalled by any other similar preparation. It is free from all injurious ingredients, and acts like a charm and miracle on the human system, so much so that a few minutes after taking a dose the patient feels cheerful and refreshed. To a healthy man regularly taking a dose or two daily, will quicken hunger, remove constipation, and stand as a safeguard against the attack of fever and all blood diseases even when exposed to prompting causes for them.

A trial will convince every one of its power and efficacy. Every dose is worth a guinea. Price per bottle Rs. 2; 3 bottles, Rs. 5-8; ½ dozen (complete course of treatment) Rs. 10-8.

WHAT OTHERS THINK.

1. From H. H. Raja Sir Sudhal Deo Bahadur, K. C. I. E., of Bamra, C. P.—"I can confidently say th a your Electro-Sarsaparilla purifies the blood and is one of the best medicines for—"

2. From H. H. Maharaja Hari Har Mardaraj Deo Bahadur, at Kallikote.—"I freely thank Dr. Major for his invention (Electro-Sarsaparilla) which is a sure specific for purifying blood and curing all diseases arising from poverty or impurity of blood."

3. From H. H, the Raja Bahadur of Bodh, Orissa—." Your Sarsa is, I find, more efficacious than others. I have tried."

4. From H. H. Raja Gour Chandra Deo, Feudatory Chief of Rairakhol.—"I have tried your Sarsaparilla and derived good effect."

5. From Dr. Surjya K. Sarbadhicari Rai Bahadur, President, Medical Board, Calcutta.—"I tried the phials of Sarsaparilla and found it useful to some of my patients suffering from impurities of the blood."

6. From Col. G. L. Walker, I. M. S., Prof., Medical College, Madras.—"I can recommend it most highly.

7. From H. H. Maharajah Dalganjan Sing Deo, Feudatory Chief of the Patna State.—"As a sincere admirer of Dr. Major's Electro-Sarsaparilla after having seen its marvellous effect in an obstinate case in my family, I feel no hesitation to thank you for the good that you have done to suffering humanity by publishing it. As a mark however insignificant of my appreciation of the worthy and efficacy of your Electro-Sarsaparilla I have the pleasure to hand you a Gold Medal, which I hope you will kindly accept as a token of my good wishes."

NUMEROUS UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS FROM ALL QUARTERS.
ALL CORRESPONDENCE KEPT STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL.
CAN BE HAD ONLY OF

W. MAJOR & CO.:

HEAD OFFICE:—12, Wellington Street, CALCUTTA.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THOS. COOK AND SON.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON.

Current and Deposit Accounts opened.
Pay and Pensions collected.
Drafts and Cable Transfers issued.
Shares bought and sold; Dividends realised.
Insurances effected; Premiums paid.
Agency Business undertaken.
Rules of Business on application

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, JANUARY 15.

SECURITIES—			
2½ per cent. Consols	£88 3-16	=	— 1-16
3 do. Rentes	£97 3-4	=	unchanged
3½ do. Indian Sterling Loan	£103 1-2	=	do
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£84 1-2	=	do
SILVER—			
Spot in London	27 5-16	=	do
2 months hence	26 3-4	=	— 1-16
Spot in New York	59	=	unchanged
EXCHANGES—			
Paris cheques	25·16 1-2	=	— 1 1-2
Berlin	20·46 1-4	=	— 1-4
New York Demand	4·85 1-2	=	+ 1-8
DISCOUNTS—			
Bank of England	4	=	unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills	3 3-8	=	do
6 „ „ „	3 3-8	=	d
3 „ „ Fine Trade Bills	3 3-4	=	do
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	3 7-8	=	do
INTEREST—			
Day to day loans	2 3-4	=	unchanged
7 day market loans	3 1-8	=	— 1-3

Extra Council Bills allotments on Calcutta, Rs. 20,000 at 1s. 4 1-8d.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.
Silver to Bombay £500,000
Gold „ ..... £ 50,000

SUGAR—German granulated 1st marks D. J. 10 1 8. Unchange quiet.

RUBBER—Para Rubber 4 0 1-2 = plus 1-4. Done.

RAPESEED—Brown J. F. Sellers, 32s. 9d. = — 1 1-2d. Easier.

LINSEED—Linseed Bold. A.-M. Done, 33s. 7 1-2d. = — 1 1-2d. Easier.

COFFEE—Coffee in New York 7 3-4 + 3-16.

ARRIVALS—Steamers Nera, Queen, Louise.

In Liverpool—Cotton Market closed easie Surats quiet. Manchester steady. Total sales, 7000. Spot 7·50 plus 10. Sold on speculation and for Export 500. Imports 1,000. Arrivals closed quiet.

Jan.-Feb.	Feb-Mar.	Mar-April.
7·23 plus 4	7·22 plus 4	7·21 plus 4
April-May	**May-June**	**June-July.**
7·19 plus 4	7·18 plus 4	7·16 plus 4
July-Aug.	**Aug.-Sept.**	
7·15 plus 4	6·22 plus 4	

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	23,000
Do. last year	35,000
Exports to Great Britain	1,000
Do. do Continent	1,000
Mid-Uplands	13·10 unchanged
Futures, month of March	13·72 plus 18
Do. do. July	13·99 plus 15

In New Orleans—

Spot	13 9-16 plus 3-16
Futures, month of April	14·12 plus 27
Do. do. July	14·33 plus 25
Tone at close	steady.
Weeks receipts of cotton at N S ports	182,000
„ exports to Great Britain	62,000
„ to continent	65,000
Stock of Cotton at N S ports	880,000
„ „ interior ports	460,000

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Friday, 15th January, 1904:—

Cotton	6,808 bales.
Wheat	7,273 cwts.
Linseed	3,184 „
Rape, Rai and Mustard seed	1,670 „
Gingellyseed	25,418 „
Poppyseed	967 „
Groundnuts	317 „
Castorseed	2,532 „
Rice	8,055 „
Myrabollams	7,200 „
Cottonseed	8,246 „
Mowraseed	202 „
Gram	1,780 „
Joowar	1,184 „
Maize	1,569 „

BOMBAY, SATURDAY, JANUARY 16.

EXCHANGE—Tone steady,

Bank T.T.			1s. 4 3-32d.
Bank Demand			1s. 4 1-8d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.-V.			4 11-32d.
Do	6 do do	do	1s. 4 15-32d
French Francs	3 do do	do	171 1-2
Marks	3 do do	do	139 1-2
Hongkong	30 Days' Sight		136
Shanghai	30 do do	do	189
Japan	30 do do	do	146 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent.—Tone unsettled,

Cash	... ...	95·12
1st Settlement, 2nd February		95-12

Money Market.—Tone quiet.

BANK RATE

Bank of England since	3rd Sept.	4	per cent.
Bank of Bombay	do 22nd Dec.	6	do.
Bank of Bengal	do 23nd Dec.	6	do.
Bank of Madras	do 8th Jan.	6	do.

SEEDS—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Linseed.—Tone quiet. Ready	5	11	6
Rapeseed.—Tone quiet, Brown Cawnpore, Ready.	5	8	0
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready.	5	15	0
Yellow Guzerat, Ready.	5	15	0
Poppyseed.—Tone dull. Ready	5	15	0
Castorseed—Tone quiet. Ready	21	0	0
Gingellyseed.—Tone quiet, Howree Khandeish ...	32	0	0
15 per cent. Mixed ...	31	31	8
25 per cent. „ ...	30	30	8
50 per cent. „ ...	28	0	0
Black Kutnee „ ...	25	0	0

WHEAT.—Tone quiet,

Pissi 91 per cent.	Rs.	30
Club No. 1	„	29
Hard Red	„	23

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone easier. firm.
Estimated sales ..... 5,000 bales
Imports 1,000

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April	April-May
7·35 plus 12	7·34 plus 12	7·33 plus 12	7·31 plus 12
May-June.	**June-July**	**July-Aug.**	
7·30 plus 12	7·28 plus 12	7·21 plus 11	
Aug.-Sept.			
7·08 plus 11			

COTTON.—In firm market prices have advanced about Rs. 2 all round. There was a good enquiry for ready cotton at Colaba and about 5,000 bales have changed hands. In the Sutta market the closing rate for good Broach Mordi delivery in Rs. 271 and for fully good Bengals February delivery Rs. 221.

The Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association Limited:—

	Fine	F.-G.	Gd.	Delivery
Bengal (H.-G.) (Ry. terms)	236	222	216	25 Jan.
Bengal (M.-G.) (Ry. terms)	237	227	...	do
Sind-Punjab (M.-G.)	...	237	227	do
Oomrawatee (descriptions)	M.-G. 232	256	...	do
Khandeish (M.-G.)	...	...	239 233	do
Jalgaum do.	...	...	242 236	do
Khandwa do.	...	261	255	do
Khamgaum fair staple (M-G)				
Karanja do. do.		262	256	do
Akola do. do.				
Oomras good staple (M.G.)	270	264	...	do
Damangaum Poolgaum (MG)	268	262	...	do
Nagpur Kamptee (M.-G.)	270	264	...	do
Broach (M.-G.)	...	299	...	272 25 March
Do. (M.-G.)	...	287	...	25 April
Bhownugger (M.-G.)	...	261	251	... 25 May.
Do. (H.-G)	...	258	248	... „
Muttia (M. G.)	...	244	234	... 25 March
„	...	248	„	... 25 January
Dharwar (S.-G.)	...	...	...	259 25 May.
Westerns	...	...	...	248 „

SHARES.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	1252 1-2
Maneckjee Petit Mills	2210

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JANUARY 15.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed	Easier
The Manchester Market has been	Steady
2 1-2 per cent Consols	88 3-16
3 per cent Rentes	97 3-4
3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan	103 1-2
3 1-2 per cent Rupee Papers	64 1-2
Bar Silver	27 5-16

Bills on Calcutta Rs. 20,000 at 1 4 1-8.

THE RITUAL OF THE AVESTA AND THE BIBLE.

AT the C. M. S. Lecture Hall, Grant Road, on Saturday evening the Rev. H. McNeille delivered a lecture on the Ritual of the Avesta and the Bible. The lecturer in the course of his discourse said:—Ritual is the external element in religion. It is a necessary element for human beings; but if it overshadows the spiritual element it is taking the wrong place. God seeks rather for loving children than for expert performers. My subject is the relative position assigned to Ritual in the Avesta and the Bible, as compared with the spiritual element in religion. In the Avesta many rules are given for cleansing and exercising, especially in connection with death; rules for cleansing houses, clothes, wood, corn, vessels of different kinds after a death has occurred; for cleansing fire in which a dead body has been burnt, and still more elaborate rules for cleansing men's bodies. These rules include washings, sprinklings, repetitions of spells, and other ritualistic performances in great variety. In the Yasna, the visparad, and the Gahs, frequent mention is made of the "ritual order"; and many presentations of sacrifice homage and praise, are made to the "Lords of the ritual order"; a title which is bestowed on Ahura Mazda and many "bountiful immortals" besides, lords of the water and of the land, yearly (seasons, &c. &c. In the Afrinagan offerings are also made to day-lords, month-lords, year-lords, &c.; and if a man does not offer the proper Myazda, (piece of flesh) he is to be expelled from the number of the Mazday-asnians. The offerings throughout have little or no reference to the state of the worshipper's heart; they are purely ceremonial. In the Bible the ritual of the Old Testament i e of the Jewish worship before Christ came was also a complicated system of washing and sacrificing; but the prophets repeatedly declared that as a mere ritual performance it was of no avail. God required the offering of a clean heart and lowly life and the main purpose of the ritual was to symbolise the true cleansing and other blessings which were to be brought us by Jesus Christ. This ritual centred round the threefold enclosure of the tabernacle which Moses made, and which was so constructed as to express the passing away of its own externalism. For in the outer court the blood of all the typical sacrifices was shed and thus the Israelites were given a representation of their own religion in contrast with better things to come. Within the first veil of the tabernacle incense was offered, and blood was sprinkled, but no animal was ever killed, so that here Christianity was depicted, with its holiness derived from the great sacrifice never to be repeated. Within yet another veil in the most holy place, the presence of God himself was visibly granted; a foreshadowing of the yet more spiritual worship to which God's people will be brought in the coming dispensation. The tabernacle, and the temple which succeeded it, have been swept away, with all their typical sacrifices and in their stead the New Testament provides us with three ordinances of simplest form, ordinances which are at once signs and means of grace. We are commanded to use water (dipping or sprinkling) as a symbol of admission into the kingdom of God laying on of hands as a symbol of being strengthened by the Spirit of God; and to partake of bread and wine as a symbol of feeding upon Christ in our hearts by faith. And the subordination of these forms to the spiritual element in religion is emphatically urged upon us by such words as these about the worship of God—"They that worship Him must worship Him in spirit and in truth."

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

THE 13th, 14th and 15th Silver Spoon Competitions of the Club took place at Ghat Cooper on Saturday morning, the distances being 200, 300 and 500 yards. Fifteen members competed. The next shoot will be at 600, 700 and 800 yards, on Saturday, morning next, the 23rd instant. The following are the Scores:—

	Score 200 yds.
Vol Sharpe, 1st G I P Ry Vols	32a
Sergt-Major Harrison, 1st G I P Ry Vols	32b
Lce Corpl Lillywhite, 1st G I P Ry Vols	31c
Sergt Dracott, 1st G I P Ry Vols	30d
Cr Sergt Fry, 1st G I P Ry Vols	29e
Gunner Walters, Bombay Vol Arty	28c
Sergt-Major Downing, Bombay Vol Rifles	28c
Corpl Powell, 1st G I P Ry Vols	28c
Sergt-Instr Briffitt Bombay Vol Rifles	27
Lce Corpl Alcock, 1st G I P Ry Vols	27
Vol Paterson, 1st G I P Ry Vols	26
Bombr Scott, Bombay Vol Arty	25
Lieut Edwards, 2nd G I P Ry Vols	24
Sergt D'Silva, Bombay Vol Rifles	24
Vol Samuels, 1st G I P Ry Vols	12

a Handicapped 2 Points winner of 1st Spoon.
b Handicapped 6 Points winner of 3rd Spoon.
c Handicapped 6 Points.
d Handicapped 7 Points.
e Handicapped 4 Points.
f Handicapped 2 Points winner of 2nd Spoon.

	Score 300 yds.
Sergt Instr Briffitt, Bombay Vol Rifles	28a
Lieut Edwards, 2nd G I P Ry Vols	27b
Sergt Major Harrison, 1st G I P Ry Vols	27c
Lce Corpl Lillywhite, 1st G I P Ry Vols	27d
Vol Sharpe, 1st G I P Ry Vols	26e
Bombr Scott, Bombay Vol Arty	25f
Lce Corpl Alcock, 1st G I P Ry Vols	25g
Corpl Powell, 1st G I P Ry Vols	25g
Sert Major Downing, Bombay Vol Rifles	24d
Sergt Dracott, 1st G I P Ry Vols	24c
Gunner Walters, Bombay Vol Arty	24e
Vol Paterson, 1st G I P Ry Vols	23
Cr Sergt Fry, 1st G I P Ry Vols	20
Sergt D'Silva, Bombay Vol Rifles	18
Vol Samuels, 1st G I P Ry Vols	15

a Handicapped 2 Points winner of 1st Spoon.
b Handicapped 4 Points winner of 2nd Spoon.
c Handicapped 7 Points.
d Handicapped 6 Points.
e Handicapped 4 Points.
f Handicapped 2 Points winner of 3rd Spoon.
g Handicapped 2 Points.

	Score 500 yds.
Sergt Major Downing, Bombay Vol Rifles	31a
Lieut Edwards, 2nd G I P Ry Vols	32b
Sergt Dracott, 1st G I P Ry Vols	32c
Sergt Major Harrison, 1st G I P Ry Vols	31c
Lce Corpl Alcock, 1st G I P Ry Vols	31d
Sergt Instr Briffitt, Bombay Vol Rifles	29e
Bombr Scott, Bombay Vol Arty	28e
Cr Sergt Fry, 1st G I P Ry Vols	27e
Vol Sharpe, 1st G I P Ry Vols	27e
Lce Corpl Lillywhite, 1st G I P Ry Vols	26
Corpl Powell, 1st G I P Ry Vols	25
Vol Paterson, 1st G I P Ry Vols	25
Gunner Walters, Bombay Vol Arty	25
Sergt D'Silva, Bombay Vol Rifles	24
Vol Samuels, 1st G I P Ry Vols	16

a Handicapped 6 Points winner of 2nd Spoon.
b Handicapped 6 Points winner of 3rd Spoon.
c Handicapped 7 Points.
d Handicapped 2 Points winner of 1st Spoon.
e Handicapped 4 Points.

Rs. 2,000 to 10.

About placing the 1st three in the MERCHANTS PLATE, run at Calcutta, on January 23rd. CHARLES HARDING, 28, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIUM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

LA TOUCHE—On Christmas Eve, at 11 Tivoli Terrace S Kingstown, Ireland, the wife of T Digges La Touche Geological Survey of India, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

CHATER—FOX—December 21, at St Stephen's Church Paddington, Maitland, son of W Chater, to Eva Violet daughter of the late Lieut Col W S Fox, Indian Medical Service, Retired.

PEPYS—HILTON—December 21, at St Peter's Church, Bournemouth, W Pepys, 13th Hussars, to Gladys, daughter of H Hilton.

DEATHS.

ADAIR—December 18, at St Leonards, Rose, wife of Col W T Adair, Assistant Adjutant-General, Royal Marines.

AGNEW—December 26, at Stafford Terrace, Kensington Sir W F Agnew, aged 56.

ALLAN—December 18, at Scotland House, Sunderland, Sir W Allan, aged 67.

ALLEN—December 13, Emma Catherine, widow of Surg Major W Allan, F R C S, aged 88.

BROCKSBANK—December 21, at Middleton Hall, Driffield, Col A Brocksbank, aged 72.

BURNETT—On Christmas Day, at Ashley Gardens, London wife of Major Gen C J Burnett, C B.

COCKBURN—December 24, at Pennoxstone Court, Ross on Wye, Sir E C Cockburn, Bart, late captain 11th P A O Hussars, aged 69.

COORSUN—December 22, at Winkfield Place, Windsor Forest, widow of the late W J Coorsun, and sister of the late Col O G Wingfield.

FOX—December 28, Lieut Col W S Fox, of Westbourne Gardens, Bays water, late of Indian Medical Service (Retired), aged 86.

ORR EWING—December 24, at Dunskey, Portpatrick N B, COL Orr Ewing, M P for the Ayr Burghs, aged 43.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATHS.

STRATTON—January 9, At Agra the wife of Major W Stratton, Indian Army, of a son.

WOOD—January, 13, At Allahabad the wife of Hervey A Wood of a son.

MARRIAGE.

CATTELL—CAMPBELL—January 12, At St Thomas Church, St Thomas Mount, the Rev A J Jones, assisted by the Rev W G Barry, Captain G L Cattell 7th Meshah Rifles son of Colonel Cattell, Warrenpoint County Down Ireland, to Florence daughter of G Campbell, Esq, Warrenpoint, County Down Ireland.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 33m. Sun sets, 5h 44m. High water, 0-0m, 11-52a. Low water, 6-1m, 5-37a.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p. m.
General Ratepayers' Elections: Nominations made at the Municipal Office.
University Examination Result—School Final.
Madame Hector Otway's Farewell Concert, Town Hall, 9-15 p. m.

AN ARAB CHIEF IN BOMBAY.—Prince Abdulla Shaik Essa, son of the Nawab of Bahrein (Arabia) attended by twenty followers, carrying thirteen swords and thirteen daggers, arrived in Bombay on Friday from Bahrein and is putting up in a bungalow, on Walkeshwar Road.

FATAL STREET ACCIDENT.—On Friday afternoon a labour-cart loaded with barrels of cement, was being placed in position near a godown in 2nd Koliwada Lane, to unload its contents, when a Kathiawari boy, named Balia Mahadeo, in attempting to pass between the cart and the wall of the godown was struck by the back of the cart in the chest and died on the spot.

ANNIVERSARY OF MR. JUSTICE RANADE'S DEATH.—On Saturday evening, in the Hall of the Hindu Union Club at Girgaum, a meeting of Hindus was held, under the presidency of Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, to celebrate the third anniversary of the death of Mr. Justice Ranade. An account of the life and life-work of the late judge, written by Rao Sahib G. J. Agasai, was read to the meeting, in which the religious, social, educational, and political opinions of the deceased were reviewed and explained. A vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Agasai for his interesting paper; and the proceedings terminated.

INSUBORDINATION IN THE WORK-HOUSE.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, at the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Mr. W. E. Butler, deputy governor of the Government work-house, charged three Europeans, named Francisco Lopes, Nikanor Offemendo and Fidele Barrownie with insubordination and refusing to obey orders. It appears that, on Saturday morning, Mr. Butler went into the workhouse to sign some books. The three accused who were vagrants there, asked Mr. Butler for leave to go out. The leave was refused, when they became noisy and stamped on the floor. When they were placed in cell No. 1 began to break the furniture. The Magistate held the offence of insubordination proved and observed that the conduct of the first accused was quite inexcusable. The first accused was sentenced to a term of rigorous imprisonment for one month. While Nos. 2 and 3 were ordered to be rigorously imprisoned for ten days each.

ROBBERY BY A DISCHARGED SERVANT.—At the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Bhugwandin Muddai, a Hindu, was charged with house-breaking and theft of a tin box, containing jewellery and cash, of the value of Rs. 187, the property of Mrs. R. A. Wadia, of Supart Baug Road, Parel. The evidence showed that the complainant's house was broken into during Thursday night and the box conaining the property was carried away from a locked room. The police were informed and they, on enquiries, ascertained that the accused who had been discharged from the complainant's service about a month ago was seen loitering about the house on the previous evening. As the man did not bear a good character, suspicions against him were strong. He was arrested and the suspicions against him proved well founded, for the whole of the property was found with him. He pleaded guilty to the charge and as it was a serious offence, was sentenced to eight months' rigorous imprisonment.

BURGLAR CAUGHT RED-HANDED.—At the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Inspector Wheatley charged Dadoomia Chimoomia, an old offender, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, with house-breaking and theft of pieces of wearing apparel, of the value of Rs. 7-9-0, the property of Noormahomed Isac, who resides at Imamwara. On Friday morning, the complainant locked up his room and went out. When he returned at 7 o'clock in the evening he found his room open and the accused in police custody. It appears that about 4 o'clock in the afternoon the accused broke into the complainant's room and having collected the wearing apparel, which were lying about the room, tied them up in a bundle and was leaving the house, when he was noticed by one Syid Shiraz, who kept a pan-shop opposite the complainant's room. Syid chased the thief and arrested him at the corner of the street. The accused pleaded guilty and admitted two previous convictions. He was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

H. H. THE AGA KHAN'S BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION.—Last week the Khoja residents of the city held celebrations in honour of the anniversary of the birthday of their spiritual guide, H. H. Sir Sultan Mahomed Shah, Aga Khan, amidst great rejoicings. Mass meetings were held at his Highness's bungalow in Love Lane, Mazagon, and in the compound of the Khoja School in Jail Road. The former place was effectively illuminated at night, and fire-works were let off in connection with the festive demonstration. At the conclusion of the fire-works, the assembly adjourned to Kandi Moholla, in Jail Road, which was brilliantly illuminated with Kitson's lamps, and singing and varied amusements were provided. The assembly dispersed at a late hour after partaking of light refreshments. Sweetmeats were distributed to the girls attending the Kandi Moholla School, and a dinner was given to the boys of the Jamatkhana at Khadak. Excellent arrangements had been made by Mr. Jumabhoy Jansmahomed for these celebrations under the supervision of the Kamadia of the community.

A SEQUEL TO THE BHATTIA DEFAMATION CASE.—A meeting of members of the Halai Bhattia Mahajun was held on Saturday, in the Mahajunwady, in Kalbadevi Road, to consider who should pay the legal expenses incurred in the defence of the leading shethias in the defamation case instituted against them by Mr. Vallabhdas Runoordas in the Police Court. Mr. Runoordas Thackersey was called to the chair. After the chairman had addressed the meeting it was proposed by Mr. Javerchand Jugjivan that the costs incurred by the shethias should be paid out of the Mahajun funds. An amendment was proposed by Mr. Jamnadas Manordas to the effect that the opinion of the Advocate-General be obtained as to whether the costs could legally be paid out of the Mahajun funds for a criminal enquiry like this, and that a committee of four gentlemen should be appointed to advise the solicitors of the Mahajun in the matter. The chairman stated in answer to a member, that the costs would amount to about Rs. 17,000. Another amendment was proposed that the consideration of the question be postponed until the solicitors sent in a bill for the amount of their costs. After some discussion, the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas Damodar, a member of the committee of the Mahajun, explained that the defendants did not ask that their expenses should be paid out of the caste funds, but that the matter was placed before the meeting merely for an expression of their views, and they were at liberty to pay the costs or not as they wished. On a division both the amendments were lost; and the original proposition was carried.

ALLEGED FATAL ASSAULT.—At the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Superintendent William-son brought up on remand and again charged Luximon Pandoo a Hindoo, mochi by profession, with culpable homicide not amounting to murder, in that he caused the death of his wife Suckoobai, aged eighteen by beating her with clenched fists. The evidence showed that the accused brought his wife to Bombay about a month ago from his native country and put up in a room of a chawl, in Arthur Road. On the 1st instant Suckoo went to her brother Hari Govind, at Null Bazaar, and complained to him that she had been very severely beaten by her husband, and that she had run away from his house. Hari let her stay with him. The next day the accused went to Hari's house and wanted to take his wife back with him. Hari would not allow him to do so until he gave a promise in the presence of a "punch" not to ill-treat her. The accused agreed to do so and two days after brought seven men belonging to the locality in which he lived and having promised in their presence not to ill-treat his wife, he was allowed to take her back with him. He did not keep his promise, for on the morning of the 7th instant he was seen beating her with a cane for not preparing the food for him. The same evening he again beat her with his clenched fists until she was dead. The police were informed and they arrested the accused. The medical evidence went to show that death was due to the bursting of a blood vessel in the stomach and also to the rupture of the spleen which was slightly diseased. The accused reserved his statement. The Magistrate committed him to take his trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court.

DACOITY OF VALUAB E PROPERTY.

MR. G. C. WHITWORTH, Sessions Judge of Satara, in December last, convicted Govinda Ganu and six others of dacoity and sentenced them each to transportation for ten years. An appeal by the accused was heard at the High Court on Thursday before the Hon. Mr. Justice Chundawarkar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston.

The dacoity, which was committed on the 22nd October last, was, said the Sessions Judge, fully proved by the three victims and their servants. It was on a large scale, the number of robbers being about eighteen fire-arms being used for purposes of intimidation, three houses being broken into, doors chopped down with axes; one owner being compelled through fear of death to open an iron safe, and his daughter being compelled to go out and show the robbers the house of Babajee the property taken being worth about Rs 15,000. Each of the seven accused had given up property of substantial value. The several witnesses had given their evidence in a satisfactory manner. All but one accused No. 6 had fully confessed their guilt when examined by the committing magistrate; and each of the six, who had confessed had in his confession incriminated him. The attempts to get rid of these confessions were quite unworthy of consideration, being merely absurd. The deliveries of the stolen properties followed in each case very quickly upon the arrest of the prisoners. There was also a certain amount of evidence as to identification of certain of the accused persons. On the whole Mr. Whitworth could not doubt that each one of these persons took part in the offence. Having regard to the character of the dacoity as also to the general condition of the Walwa Taluka, as evidenced by the record of this and other recent cases in Mr. Whitworth's court, he thought it was necessary to impose severe sentences. Accused were sentenced each to ten years' transportation.

Their lordships, on a consideration of all the circumstances of the case, dismissed the appeal.

HIGH COURT.—JANUARY 18.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

455-03—Captain and V Mahomedally Mulla Abdul Ally vs Le Gardienne Marine Ins Co Limited—Little and Co. part heard.

298-02—Payne and Co—The Bodiche Anilvin and Soda Fabrik vs Farbin Fabriken Bayer and Co Limited—Crawford B and Co.

509-03—Tyabji D and Co—Mossabhai Mohomed Sajan and another vs Yacoob Mohomed Safan and others Nanu and H—Tyabji D and Co.

394-03—Tayabji D and Co—Damodar Umasey vs Bai Amba widow and another—K B Mehta.

211-02—In person Purshotma Narron vs Motibai widow and others.

215-01—Edgelow G and W—Runchordas Vandrawandas and others vs The Malabar S and W and Co—Bhaishunker K and G.

363-02—Thakurdas and Co—Currimbhoy Ibrahim and others vs Amedalji Mussabhoy and others—Sorabji and J.

137-01—Captain and V—Aminabibi widow vs Masoonbibi widow.

131-00—Thakurdas and Co—Fazalbhoy Visram and others vs Janbai and others—Little and Co, Thakurdas and Co and Mulji and D.

121-03—Little and Co—Ibrahimbhai Mahomedbhai Rowji vs Hassambhai Visram and others—Thakurdas and Co.

212-03—Shamrao and M—Bhandrai Dharamdas vs Mamraj Rambhugat Malvi H and M.

149-03—Captain and V Devi Golam Jewala Prasad vs Tukidas Nitrame M R Vakil.

85-03—Crawford B and Co—Hajee Hafil Hajee Jafer vs Gangji Nimput—Bicknell M and M.

621-02—Mankikal J and Co—Goodhandas Radak

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The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JAN. 18, 1904.

JAPAN AND MANCHURIA.

JAPAN'S objection to Russian domination in Manchuria is but natural, and that she should make such strenuous efforts to oust Russia is nothing but what any other country similarly situated would attempt. It will be ten years next August since war was formally declared between China and Japan, that declaration being the result of disputes regarding the Kingdom of Korea. Manchuria was invaded both by land and sea. Niuchang, Chin-chou-Tung, and Port Arthur fell into the hands of the Japanese and at Tien-chuang-tai, thirteen miles from Newchwang, the Chinese made their last stand in Manchuria. Japan overran and occupied the whole of the Liao-tung peninsula. When peace was concluded it will be remembered, that peninsula formed part of the territorial concessions by China. By the treaty of Shimonoseki, China ceded to Japan, "in perpetuity and full sovereignty" specified territories, together with all fortifications, arsenals and public property thereon. Included in the list were the southern portion of the province of Feng-tien including Port Arthur, all the islands appertaining to that province in the Bay of Liao-tung and in the northern part of the Yellow Sea. The ratifications were exchanged at Chefoo in May, 1895. But previous to the exchange Russia, France and Germany made representations to Japan and she was induced to relinquish, for a consideration of thirty million taels, the fruits of her victory. This concession was not agreed to without opposition and difficulty, Russia, France and Germany declined to recognise any acquisition by Japan of territory in continental China. The Japanese Government replied that a concession on their part would lead to a national uprising in Japan. Two days after the exchange of the ratifications a Japanese proclamation was issued in which it was stated that the Governments of the two Empires of Russia and Germany and of the French Republic, considering that the permanent possession of the ceded districts of the Feng-tien peniusula by the Empire of Japan would be detrimental to the lasting peace of the Orient, "have invited in a simultaneous recommendation to our Government to refrain from holding these districts permanently. Earnestly desirous as we always are," continued the proclamation, "for the maintenance of peace, nevertheless we were forced to commence hostilities against China for no other reason than our sincere desire for the Orient an enduring peace. The Governments of the three Powers are, in offering their friendly recommendation, similarly actuated by the same desire, and we, out of our regard for peace, do not hesitate to accept their advice."

France and Germany were perhaps actuated by a sincere desire to maintain peace Russia's motive was far different. The Japanese people realised this if the Government did not and were so incensed that it became necessary to suspend the principal newspapers for a time lest their expressions of indignation should lead to a popular rising. Russia commenced operations at once. Having concluded a commercial treaty with Japan she stretched forth her hands over Manchuria and within a year of the peace had concluded a convention with China for the construction of a railway through Manchuria to connect the Trans-Baikal and Southern Ussuri sections of the Siberian Railway and for the leasing to Russia of certain ports in Manchuria and China. Then an agreement was entered into between the Chinese Government and the Russo-Chinese Bank, whereby, "inter alia," the latter undertook to form a company to be called the Chinese Eastern Railway Company to construct a railway through Manchuria from the town of Chita in the Trans-Baikal province to a point in the Southern Usurri Railway. The general terms of the agreement were that the shareholders should be Russians and Chinese only and that the gauge should be the Russian gauge of five feet. Vladivostock would have been the legitimate terminus of the line, but that port being closed for several months in the year Russia obtained the lease of Port Arthur and Talienwan. These leases were granted on the understanding that they should not prejudice China's sovereignty—and it was also arranged that the ports should be closed to foreign commerce, except one portion of the harbour at Talienwan. These two port being "the points in the territory leased, most important for Russian military purposes," it was stipulated that Russia should be at liberty to erect forts and barracks and provide defences at such places as she desired. China was prevented from quartering troops in the territory without the consent of Russia and as is well-known the Russification of Manchuria has proceeded apace from that day to this. The undertakings as to the evacuation of the country have been broken time and again, and the reply to the Japanese note clearly implies Russia has no more intention of evacuating Manchuria at an early date than Great Britain has of abandoning Egypt. Neither Japanese demands, nor American bluff, will effect an evacuation. Nothing but superior arms will suffice.

Yet Japan's claim to commercial supremacy in Manchuria is indisputable. Japan is the principal market for Manchurian produce and she has striven with considerable success to push her manufactures where she now buys so freely. Since the war the trade of the country has quadrupled. During her brief occupation Japan recognised the value of the produce of Manchuria. Bean, which constitute a value of over three millions sterling, can be laid down in Japan at less cost than the island empire can produce them. Gold, skins, fur and silk are also of great importance. Manchuria has become the rival of India in the export of opium, for the country now grows not only enough for her own wants but also to supply the northern provinces of China. England has more vessels and a greater tonnage employed in trade with Manchuria but Japan makes a very good second with a greater interest than the combined scores of French, Germany and Russia with Holland and America thrown in. Russia trades only with the Kerin and Primorsk provinces to any extent and but for her railway investments has no possible right in Manchuria. The desire for a port free of ice in the whole year round is the secret of her wishing to keep Manchuria and Northern Korea out of the hands of Japan. And it is not possible to refuse some sympathy in her aspirations, but her methods are so egregiously dishonest and immoral that civilised countries must resent them and sympathise with Japan in her anxiety to prevent Russia grabbing that which the little empire acquired by fair conquest and was fully entitled to retain. Russian retention of Manchuria and influence in Korea are far more inimical to the maintenance of peace in the Far East than Japanese could ever be, a fact which must now be patent to the Powers which permitted Russia to employ them as cat's-paws and to wrest from Japan her legitimately-gotten gain.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S CAMPAIGN.

It cannot be said that the results of the present series of bye-elections at home reveal much encouragement for the policy of fiscal reform. The Protectionist journals have acclaimed some of the recent returns as great victories for reform but it does not appear that the retention of seats for the Government and Mr. Chamberlain by greatly reduced majorities affords much ground for jubilation. There is, no doubt, satisfaction in the fact that ultra-Conservative and agricultural constituencies where Protectionist theories should, if anywhere, be approved, have not emphatically repudiated Mr. Chamberlain's proposals. But Dulwich, Lewisham and Ludlow have not spoken loudly enough to warrant the reformers concluding that the next General Election will go in their favour. On the contrary the Liberals and Free-traders are entitled to their yell of triumph over the result at Norwich, where Mr. Chamberlain's policy has occasioned a partial reversion to the situation obtaining before the Liberal split over Home Rule. Before 1886 Norwich, though a cathedral city, was consistently Radical, but since then it has returned a Liberal and a Conservative and then two Conservatives. At the last election two Conservatives were returned unopposed. Now there has been a great turnover of votes and when it is remembered that the vote against Mr. Chamberlain is represented by the Liberal candidate's poll plus the 2,444 votes cast for the Labour candidate, it is seen how pronounced is the verdict against him. The 3,576 votes given for Mr. Tillett, the new member, include, no doubt, those of many Unionists who prefer the fiscal views of the Duke of Devonshire to those of the ex-Colonial Secretary. The successful candidate has previously fought an election in Norwich but Mr. Wild, the Conservative candidate, was not unknown in Norwich and the County of Norfolk. He is a barrister who gained much local celebrity by his defence of the accused in a criminal case which recently created a great sensation in the county and the final result of which was the release of the prisoner, to the great satisfaction of the public. That a candidate with such claims to popularity who was aided moreover by the appearance of a third candidate, not only failed to retain the seat for the Government but did not poll within 1,800 votes of the Liberal is a fact that the reformers will find difficult to explain away. The party journalist can, of course, do marvels in the way of finding victories in defeats of this nature and a fortnight before the election some of the Protectionist papers were mitigating the severity of possible defeat at Norwich by hinting that they did not expect to win. They will now be able to congratulate themselves on their prescience. Meanwhile Mr. Chamberlain's remarkable Commission has been launched on its career of inquiry. The institution of that Commission has occasioned much irreverent mirth to Mr. Chamberlain's opponents who see in his personal action therewith an assumption of royal prerogatives. They will not be any the less disposed to scoff at his opening of the Commission "in person." The appointment and opening of National Commissions is the prerogative of kings, viceroys or their deputed ministers. Mr. Chamberlain is neither viceroy nor minister but having usurped one function he probably thought he might as well usurp the other. Were a Royal Commission opened by the King or his Prime Minister the inaugural address, while it would indicate acknowledged evils, would leave the Commissioners to find the remedy. But this is Mr. Chamberlain's Commission and its members, selected for their known agreement with his views, begin their inquiry under the direct inspiration of a careful re-statement of those views. They will find accordingly. Thus the value of their investigation is discounted at the outset.

THE SLEEPING SICKNESS.

ALTHOUGH for some time past the cause of the strange sickness which has created such terrible mortality in the Ugauda Protectorate has been known, it is only within the last three weeks that really first-hand information on the subject has been obtained and another reference to the disease will probably be interesting. The latest allusion to the sleeping sickness is contained in the general report of the Uganda Protectorate recently presented to Parliament. This report states emphatically that the disease is caused by a description of tsetse fly, and that there is no other cause for it, and it makes the rather remarkable statement that monkeys as well as men are subject to the disease. Another fact, which is not generally known, is that the "sleeping sickness" is not attended with sleep in all cases. The disease is at first made apparent by the lethargic condition into which the sufferer falls, but he does not lose consciousness, and in some cases the patient exhibits no sleepness whatsoever. It is noticeable that muscular tumours are usually present with the disease, and it is also stated that in the latter stages the patient absolutely refuses food, and consequently the primary cause of death is inanition. One discovery that will be valuable in combating the disease has been recently made. The fly itself is only found in proximity to the shores of the Victoria Nyanza Lake and to the islands. To avoid the disease then it is necessary to keep away from the infected district. The report speaks of the removal of the natives from this area. Whether this means that the district, in which the terrible fly is to be found, will eventually be entirely deserted is not quite clear but it is certain that the medical men who have taken up the study of the disease at the present moment find it just as mysterious or even more so than the plague at the time of the original outbreaks in India. Up to now no antidote to the disease has been discovered, and the individual smitten with it has apparently no chance of recovery. A remarkable characteristic of the sleeping sickness is that it may lie dormant in the body of one of its victims for as long as two and a half years. The difficulty of combating it therefore is heightened by the fact that it can never be ascertained with certainty where the germs of the disease are being propagated. The healthiest native may have the disease in his body, though it may not break out until a year or two after he has been inoculated. The best of efforts are being made to ameliorate the conditions of the natives who are subject to this unfortunate state of things and it is to be hoped that the Government of Uganda, and those who have undertaken to solve the problem for them will ultimately meet with success.

THE Commander-in-Chief may possibly make a short tour by rail next month, if his present rate of recovery from his accident is maintained.

HIS HIGHNESS the Nizam paid a return visit on Friday evening to his Excellency Rear Admiral Atkinson-Willes, Naval Commander-in-Chief at the residence of Captain Goodridge in the Government Dockyard where his Excellency at present resides. The visit was private and lasted for a quarter of an hour.

THE American Man-of-War Don Juan de Austria, Lieut.-Commander G. W. Denfeld sailed on Saturday for Aden.

LARGE shipments of wheat and barley to Japan from Calcutta and Bombay have taken place during the current month.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Hewett, Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, has recently installed the Raja of Kanker, and is now working back to Headquarters.

WITH regard to the report that Major MacMahon's Mission will return from Sistan in March, it appears very improbable that the boundary work will be completed in time for the party to reach Quetta then.

THE Select Committee on the Official Secrets Bill was to hold its first meeting on Saturday. The controversy over the measure will be in some degree lessened if certain modifications are announced by the Member in charge of the Bill, as it is understood is likely.

THE usual returns and estimates are now being prepared for the Indian Financial Statement, and they will be sent in by the end of the month. It is quite certain there will be another handsome surplus, the opium and railway receipts especially having surpassed expectation, while the general reserves are very good. These more than compensate for the losses owing to the reduction of the salt revenue and income tax. There will be a considerable saving also on account of troops employed in Somaliland, as all their charges are borne by the Home Exchequer.

IN reference to the recent attack on Bishop Whitley the "Pioneer" says: On the principle that the surest road to railway reform is to get a Director killed in an accident, a murderous attack upon a Bishop is likely to open the eyes of the civil authorities to the lengths that the Indian villager thinks himself entitled to go when Providence throws an isolated European in his way. Dr. Whitley is a man with a life-long experience of the country and a first-rate linguist. A more unlikely person to give offence inadvertently to a native community could not be found in the country. It is true that he proposed to preach, but is the preaching of the Gospel in an Indian district to be considered as involving the same hazards as have to be faced in the interior of China or in the wilds of New Guinea?

THE Administrator of New Guinea has recently reported that a tribe has been found which is virtually incapable of walking. These people (says the "Family Doctor") inhabit a marshy district which is too soft and too solid to allow of navigation in a canoe. Locomotion of any kind is thus impossible and they become a purely sedentary race leading a stationary existence in the dwellings which they have built in the trees just above the level of the swamps. It would be natural to expect, under these circumstances, that they would gradually lose the use of the limbs and muscles employed in walking. This result has actually come about. They cannot perambulate on hard ground without causing their feet to bleed with the unusual exercise. Their extremities have shrunk, while the trunk has become bloated. The effect would be to produce a certain resemblance to the figure and gait of apes but whether the similarity is based on real physical identities is another question. Further information is being prepared, and we may hope for more light ere long.

THE new leave rules for the Indian Army seem to be decidedly advantageous to officers as a whole, says the "Pioneer." The rules hitherto in force remain untouched, while the new addition allows an officer to combine privilege with other leave whenever it may suit him to do so. It is true that correspondents writing in our columns have put forward claim that this combination of full-pay leave with furlough ought to be sanctioned without any restrictions, basing the claim on the precedent of the Civil services, but this contention is scarcely reasonable. In the case of Civilians the optional combination of different kinds of leave was introduced, not so much in the interests of individuals as with the object of reducing the frequency of changes in executive appointments and certain [rules were laid down providing that the grant of such combined leave could only be after certain intervals of duty or must be followed by a specified minimum period of duty. In short, Government got something in return for the concession which they gave. So, too, it is only fair that there should be a "quid pro quo" as regards military officers. The Commander-in-Chief quite rightly wishes to have as many officers as possible with regiments in the cold weather, the period when drill and instruction are in full swing. The Government therefore say to their officers:—"If you will limit your leave to eight months and promise to come out for duty in the drill season, we will allow you to combine your privilege leave with furlough." It should be noted that the officer is left quite untrammelled in his choice, and many will refer to take advantage of the new rules. It will not benefit the subaltern much, but this does not signify very much, for the junior officers of the Indian Army do not as a rule go Home on long leave more than once while in the rank of Lieutenant and when they do go it is generally after seven or eight years in the country, when a full year in England is the best thing for them.

THE LAND OF LEBAUDY.

JEALOUSLY GUARDED TREASURES OF THE SAHARA.

"MEN will come from the sea and take our country from us," is a saying that the "holy bodies" of North-West Africa have for centuries repeated as an incitament to the Moors to resent the colonising influences of Europe, and to this day the fanatical zeal which the prophecy has engendered has prevented a vast region, rich in pasture lands, minerals animal and vegetable products, and occupied by a population of only two persons to the square mile, from being opened up to peaceful arts and the blessings of just Government. Whether M. Jacques Lebaudy, the much-canvassed "Emperor of the Sahara," will succeed where Spaniards, Portuguese and English have in turn failed, is yet one of the secrets of the gods, but to the few who know thoroughly the men and manners of that territory the tactics adopted up to the present by the aspirant to empire do not appear at all likely to win the confidence of the wily native of that sunburnt latitude.

Two popular misconceptions—one that the wealthy Frenchman is going to an unknown clime, and the other that the Sahara is an abomination of sandy desolation—have led the journalists of Paris and London to make merry over the venture; but, says a writer in the "Pall Mall Gazette" previous prospectors in the country lying between Southern Morocco and the French Senegal give "Jacques I." the credit for a long-headedness and a discerning eye to the main chance which few avowed financial or commercial men possess. M. Lebaudy may have to cast some small part of his bread upon the waters, but that it will return after many days, multiplied a thousand-fold, is not doubted by any one who has seen the fertility and gauged the buried resources of the land. Another huge fortune awaits him—always supposing, of course, that the strenuous native will, at the second time of asking, allow the ambitious millionaire to rest the sole of his foot in the place long enough to establish his kingdom.

That there are grave doubts as to whether M. Lebaudy will effect anything like a permanent settlement in the land can be gathered from the most casual glance at the country's history. Hundreds of years ago the Spaniards and Portuguese made determined attempts to settle at one point or another along the 500 or 600 miles of coast lying between the Wady Draa and Cape Blanco; but the restless and warlike Moors and the uncertain Arabs, who live by raiding the territory, were always too strong for the invaders, who retired sometimes in disorder and always in despair. Perhaps the most melancholy evidence of early Saharan occupation is to be found in the isolated castle of Port Consado, which now stands embedded in sand a monument of failure. Whenever settlers have begun to make commercial headway with the so-called independent tribes living between the coast and Timbuctoo, the Sultan of Morocco, pursuing a dog-in-the-manger policy, has always used his influence with disastrous effect upon their enterprise.

The boldest bid for civilisation was recently made by the English. In 1876 a few Manchester gentlemen formed themselves into a North-West Africa Company, with the object of opening trade relations with the Moors. Mr. Donald Mackenzie succeeded in obtaining a concession of land in the vicinity of Cape Juby for the company; but when the co-operation of Sultan of Morocco was sought the wily potentate replied that that portion of Africa was outside his dominions, and therefore he could not give any assistance. On the strength of a treaty with one of the most powerful of the tribes, however, a brig was towed out from England and anchored in the harbour at Cape Juby, from which trading operations were for some time successfully carried on with the natives. The company were so encouraged that they began to erect buildings on shore, but at this the Sultan took alarm, and commenced to intrigue and arouse the fanaticism of the tribes with the object of driving the British from the country. The native chiefs supported the Sultan's views with such vigour that the Englishmen had to take refuge in their ships, much in the manner that Lebaudy and his men were obliged to hurriedly leave the country a few months ago.

For two years the boycott continued: the buildings were burned down and the trade stopped. The time of exile was spent in building a fort on a reef of rocks running parallel with the shore, and when the building was concluded the good offices of the British Government were gain sought, and the Sultan was told that as the company's station was admittedly outside his dominions he would be held responsible for attacks directly instigated by the Moorish Government. This had a very salutary effect, so much so that in 1886, Sir Joseph Lee, one of the directors of the company, was able to tell the members of the Manchester Geographical Society that trading operations had again been revived, and matters looked very bright for the Englishmen.

During this period of peace and prosperity, the English did much prospecting and exploring, opened a very promising camel route, going direct south from Cape Juby and then eastward to Timbuctoo, and, chiefly through the observations and surveys of Mr. S W. Tempest, one of the managers of the company, who has, perhaps, been in closer touch with the tribes than any other European, the whole of the country was mapped afresh.

The white man's success, however, was doomed the moment the Sultan become aware that a portion of the trade which had previously gone north into his dominions was being diverted to Cape Juby. Better sloth and poverty with the country in possession of Mahommed's own children than much profit at the hands of those dogs of infidels. Through the intimidation of the native chiefs by the Sultan's soldiers all trade was again stopped, and in a score of ways the British position was rendered intolerable. The murder of Mr. Morris, the Company's manager, brought matters to a head, and the directors, after appealing in vain for protection to the British Government, decided eventually to give up the struggle and leave the Sultan in full possession. At the time of the murder a couple of gunboats were sent by Lord Rosebery (who, when in office, showed a much firmer front to the Sultan than either Mr. Gladstone or Lord Salisbury), but beyond enforcing financial compensation nothing was done. Mr. Morris's widow and a number of those who were wounded received sums amounting to £5,000 and the company successfully established a claim for to £ 50,000 for loss of trade. The unequal fight with the tribes was kept up until 1895, when the company disposed of its interests to the Sultan for £50,00, the condition being that his Moorish Majesty should have his authority recognised over the country to a point some two hundred miles lower than Cape Juby, and that he in turn should not part with any portion of the territory in question without the sanction of the British Government.

Such is the history, in outline, of that part of the word which has attracted M. Lebaudy. The particular spot in this north-west region which he believes would offer the best facilities for settlement and development in the valley of the Sakiet-el-Hamra, a river which enters the sea about fifty miles south of Cape Juby. This valley, according to Sir Joseph Lee, is six miles wide at the coast; the soil is very rich and of great depth; there is an abundance of good water to irrigate the land, and, in comparison with the country to the north, is a truly lovely spot.

Consequently the "Emperor's" scheme, when examined, is not nearly so Utopian as was first supposed. A country which, in addition to yielding large quantities of wool, gum, barley, and ostrich feathers, is rich in antimoney, gold dust, and ambergris, needs nothing further by way of recommendation. The climate, taken generally, is also very good; indeed, not a single case of fever occurred among the employees of the North West Africa Company in the course of over ten years.

"There are one or two things that M. Lebaudy will have to fully recognise, however," said Mr. S. W. Tempest to the writer the other day. "He will have to embrace the Mahommedan faith—which is easy, if you know how:—and he will have to go into the country, not with the air of a conqueror, but as a man of peace, ready to humour the natives and to pay for the privilege of trading. He will be required to do a good deal in the way of subsidy, and he will be wise if he makes the Canary Islands his base for the next two or three years.

TELEGRAMS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

JAPAN'S PREPARATIONS.

The Chartering of Transports.

RUSSIA AND PEACE.

SPEECHES BY THE TSAR.

LONDON, JANUARY 15.

The Japanese Government has cancelled all sailings of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha liners from Japan and one has been telegraphically recalled from Singapore.

Several subsidised steamers of this and other lines have been chartered by the Government.

Baron Hayashi has enquired and ascertained that the "Standard's" telegram from Odessa about the Russian Black Sea squadron is baseless.

Russia has taken no such step as described.

With reference to the negotiations Baron Hayashi says that Secretary Hay's Washington communique admirably expressed Japan's aims.

The Japanese cruiser Kasuga has left Suez.

LONDON, JANUARY 16.

At the New Year's reception at the Winter Palace the Tsar, addressing the Japanese Minister, emphasized the high value he placed upon good and neighbourly relations with Japan and expressed his unshaken hope in a satisfactory settlement.

Speaking to the American Minister, His Majesty renewed the assurances sent to Washington that Russia would not hinder American rights and interests in Manchuria.

The "Koelnische Zeitung" publishes a telegram from its St. Petersburg correspondent stating that Russian official circles maintain that war is a long way off and grounds exist for a complete understanding by creating spheres of influence and a neutral zone in Korea.

A despatch from Washington says that Count Cassini, the Russian Ambassador called on the State Department again yesterday, and emphatically assured Secretary Hay that American Treaty rights in Manchuria would be respected in any eventuality as Russia believes American interests were exclusively commercial.

A telegram from St. Petersburg says it is noteworthy that Admiral Alexeieff, when addressing the troops at Port Arthur at the New Year's parade, said it was the Tsar's will that peace should be preserved in the Far East.

The Russian warship Osliabya is proceeding to Suez. The rest of the Russian squadron is at Port Said awaiting orders.

The new Japanese cruiser Nishin has proceeded to Perim.

The British cruiser King Alfred has proceeded to Aden.

Reuter (Peking) says that the British Consul at Niuchwang reports that Russian troops are concentrating at Riaoyang, Haicheng and Tashiehia whence they would be able to seize the Niuchwang Shanghaik-Wun Railway.

THE NORWICH ELECTION.

A Liberal Gain.

The Norwich election has resulted in Mr. Tillett, the Liberal candidate, being elected in place of Sir H. Bullard, Conservative member, deceased.

The poll was as follows :—

Tillett (Liberal)	8,576
Wild (Conservative)	6,755
Roberts (Labour).....	2,444

[At the last General Election Sir Harry Bullard was returned unopposed with Sir Samuel Hoare, the senior member for the city. Previous contests resulted as follows :—

1895 poll: Hoare (C), 8,166; Bullard (C), 8,034; Ferrell (R), 7,330; Verney (R), 7,210—aggregate Conservative majority, 660.

1892 poll: S. Hoare (C), 7,718; J. J. Colman (R) 7,407; I. Bedford (R), 6,811.

1886 poll: Colman (R), 6,295; Hoare (C), 6,156; Tillett (R), 6,119; Read (C), 5,584.

The new member is Mr. Louis Tillett, a solicitor.

Before the Home Rule split Norwich was a Liberal constituency and the dissension among Unionists created by the Fiscal controversy appears to have influenced the present election.]

CRICKET IN AUSTRALIA.

The Third Test Match.

AUSTRALIANS LEADING.

LONDON, JANUARY 15.

In the third test match at Adelaide, the Australians have made 355 for six wickets.

Trumper 113.

LONDON, JANUARY 16.

In the third test match the Australians have made 388 in their first innings.

England then went in and had scored 29, no wicket down, before lunch.

LATER.

England in the first innings has made, so far, 199 for eight wickets, Hirst contributing 58

Rs. 2,000 to 10!

About placing the 1st three in the "MERCHANTS PLATE, run at Calcutta, on January 23rd. CHARLES HARDING, 28, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE SOMALI WAR.

Major Gough Rewarded.

THE FIGHT AT JIDBALLI.

LONDON, JANUARY 15.

Major Gough has been awarded the Victoria Cross and promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel for gallantry at Daratalah in Somaliland, in April last.

LONDON, JANUARY 16.

A despatch from General Egerton states that 215 prisoners were taken at Jidballi and 680 dead counted near our position and numerous others along the line of pursuit which was some twelve miles over an open prairie.

The total of the enemy's loss is estimated to exceed 1,200.

It is reported the Mullah was near Hadin during the fight with a large force.

The Mounted Infantry supported by the first brigade is reconnoitring Hadin.

THE FISCAL FIGHT.

Mr. Chamberlain's Commission.

'OPENED IN PERSON."

Mr. Chamberlain has opened the Tariff Commission. In a speech made on the occasion he recapitulated his arguments in favour of reform.

The Commission will meet twice weekly.

THE HOTTENTOT RISING.

Rebellion Spreading.

HEAVY GERMAN LOSSES.

WHITE SETTLERS MASSACRED.

The risings in German Namaqualand have extended to Damaraland where a number of settlers have been massacred.

Okahandja is hard pressed and the attempts made to relieve it have failed and the Germans have suffered heavy losses.

Windhock, the seat of Government, is threatened and the railway cut.

THE COTTON INDUSTRY.

Short Time In Normandy.

Eighty-five per cent. of the cotton spindles in Normandy are stopping one day weekly till the 31st March.

NEW GOVERNMENT FAMILY PENSION FUND.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 16.

The formation by the Government of India is announced of a new family pension fund for those Government servants who are eligible to subscribe to the Bengal and Bombay Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Funds but whose subscriptions are not entitled to the privileged rate of interest, as also for the Madras Government servants not belonging to any Imperial Department. The new fund will be managed by the Comptroller of Indian Measures in Calcutta. The rate of interest allowed on the balances of the new fund will be 4 per cent. for the present, the existing rates of the Bengal Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund to be adopted in the first instance, the corresponding benefits being reduced by 25 per cent., but Government undertaking to increase all pensions by 25 per cent., pending the preparation of new tables.

Non-Christians as well as Christians are eligible to subscribe to the new fund, which will be guaranteed by Government until it is strong enough to stand alone.

CALCUTTA RACES.

The big event in the programme of the Calcutta Races this afternoon was carried off by Acetine which won as it pleased. Great Scott was the favourite but never had a look in. That game old horse Up Guards was second.

THE VICEREGAL STAFF.

Captain Akers Douglas is leaving the Viceregal staff to return to his regiment, the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, at Poona.

SNOW AT SIMLA.

More snow has been falling at Simla which is now secure as regards water-supply for next season.

THE CASE OF MRS. COOMBES.

SENTENCE ENHANCED.

BANGALORE, JANUARY 16.

Sir James Bourdillon sitting in the Resident's Court to-day, passed orders on the Sessions Judge's reference for the enhancement of the sentence in the case of Mrs. Coombes who was sentenced to four months for concealing the birth of her child last month.

His Honour agreed with the Sessions Judge and enhanced the sentence by two months, remarking that it was impossible to believe that the appellant was not aware her accouchement was imminent and her failure to make proper provision for the event displayed the grossest negligence, which undoubtedly caused the death of her child.

THE VICTORIA MEMORIAL HALL.

BUILDING CONTRACT CONCLUDED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY, 17.

Particulars are now published officially of the position regarding the long-talked-of Victoria Memorial Hall in Calcutta which is at last to be begun in earnest. An agreement for the construction of the building has been concluded with Sir William Emerson, who is to arrive here next month. The tests for the foundations have given satisfactory results and the contract has been placed with Messrs. Martin and Company for main concrete foundations, which are to be laid in before the next rains. It has further been decided to make use, as far as possible, of Indian marble, though the trustees think enough will not be forthcoming in this country, some two hundred thousand cubic feet in all being required. Mr. Sevenoaks, Assistant Architect, is to examine quarries at Makrana in Jodhpu. The Saggin quarries near Mandalay are also to be investigated to this end.

An exhibition will be opened at the end of next month by H. E. the Viceroy in the existing Calcutta Museum of the objects already obtained for the Victoria Memorial Hall; these include a message signed by H. M. the King in connection with the Delhi Coronation Durbar. Plans and sketches of the building and samples of the marble to be used will also be exhibited.

Another number of the journal of the memorial is also to be issued.

THE THIBET MISSION.

THIBETAN OFFICIALS INTERVIEWED.

Our correspondent with the Thibet Mission reports the visit of eight Thibetan officials to Tuna. They were escorted by six hundred man armed with matchlocks and bows. On arriving within two miles of Colonel Younghusband's camp they got frightened and retired to Guru, where Captain O'Conor, Secretary to the Mission, went out and interviewed them. A body of Thibetan troops, of unknown strength, has assembled west of Tuna, but the Mission's camp is well able to repel any attack.

THE S. M. COUNTRY MAIL.

EXTRAORDINARY DISAPPEARANCE.

POONA, JANUARY 17.

The extraordinary disappearance of a bag containing some 2,000 letters, money orders and remittances from the Poona post office has been reported to the police by the Post-master General. It appears that four bags are received from out-stations every morning by the Southern Mahratta mail train which reaches Poona at six o'clock. On Saturday morning these four bags arrived as usual. The postal peon deputed to take delivery received them correctly from the mail sorters at the Poona station. He admits this and states that he placed them in the van and drove to the post office where, however, he expressed his apparent surprise at the disappearance of one bag. The post-master, thinking there might be some mistake, ordered him to return and enquire at the station, where, however, the sorters were positive of the correct delivery. The police were then informed to stop any one who might be seen with the bag, but there has been no trace of it up to the present. The missing bag contained all letters from the Southern Mahratta Country, besides remittances of the sub-post offices in the district. The driver of the van and the peon in charge of the bags, on being questioned by the police, say that when they left the station a little after six when it was still dark the horse shied at something and bolted. Very likely in the confusion the bag may have slipped from the van, fallen to the ground and been picked up. Two little boys informed the police that they saw the bag lying on the ground, one of them asserting that he saw a Mahomedan pick it up, put it into his tonga and drive off. Diligent enquiries, among the tonga-drivers failed to produce any corroborative evidence of the story as the bag was a large one and beyond the strength of a single man to carry. Accordingly there are very suspicious circumstances about the whole affair which lead the police to form an opinion that the bag has been put away by those who should have carried it to the post office after having premeditated the plan. The story of the bag being picked on the road is not believed. It is hoped the bag will be recovered.

THE AMIR AND THE VICEROY.

RUMOURS are again current in Kabul that the Amir intends visiting India in the spring, but his Highness has not referred to the subject at any of his durbars, and there is no official confirmation of the report. As we noticed some time ago, says the "Pioneer," Habibullah has delegated a great deal of authority to his brother, Nasrullah Khan, who controls the whole military administration of the country, and he may trust him sufficiently to adventure upon a journey to Peshawar later on. Until however we hear of supplies being moved along the route from Kabul to Dakka there can be no certainty that the Amir will follow the example of his father and meet the Viceroy of India in British territory. His Highness at present does not seem to be even contemplating a visit to Jallalabad to escape from the severe cold of the winter in Kabul.

THE BANK OF BOMBAY.

NEW BUILDING PROPOSAL ABANDONED.

The seventy-second report of the directors of the Bank of Bombay which deals with the half-year ended on the 31st December last states :—

The transactions of the half-year have resulted in a net profit of Rs. 5,96,036-12-11; to which has to be added the balance brought forward from the previous half-year Rs. 2,31,149-7-11; making together Rs. 8,27,183-4-10; which the directors have decided to apply as under :—In payment of a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, free from Income-tax Rs. 5,00,000-0-0; carried forward; Rs. 3,27,186-4-10; total Rs. 8,27,186-4-10. Money was in abundant supply during the greater part of the half-year, and low rates of interest and discount prevailed until December when an active trade demand set in. The official rate of interest averaged 3·48 per cent.

The directors' proposal to provide new premises for the Head Office of the Bank having met with opposition on the part of a number of shareholders, the board deemed it advisable to refer the question to the general body of shareholders by circular letter. The replies received to that letter show that the proposal is objected to by shareholders holding more than half the number of shares, and the project has therefore now been abandoned.

Mr. J. Fairclough resigned his seat on the board since the close of the half-year.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of the United Province left Allahabad on Friday evening, accompanied by his Private Secretary, Mr. Tyler, for Bundelkund. On reaching Cawnpore His Honour will be entertained at a banquet by the Upper India Chamber of Commerce on the evening of the 23rd instant.

THE THIBET MISSION.

THE ATTACK ON LIEUT. GRANT.

A telegram dated Chumbi, January 15th, states:—The following further details of the attack on Lieutenant Grant prove the affair to be of small importance. He was requesting five Thibetan officials, who were leaving Phari to delay their start in order that they might see the Commandant. They apparently misunderstood him, and one of them shouted some order to a group of villagers standing by, who immediately began pelting Lieutenant Grant with stones. One stone struck him on the forehead and knocked him down. A Thibetan then jumped off his horse, picked up Lieutenant Grant's rifle, and all five then galloped off before the guard could stop them. The troops have the strictest orders not to fire unless under circumstances of great emergency. The affair has been taken up by the Political Officers and the rifle will probably be returned and the Thibetans punished.

The Mission headquarters, as far as I can gather, are still at Tuna, to where the telegraph line is being extended. The line is already ten miles beyond Chumbi and is being rapidly hurried forward. There were clouds gathering over the Jelap Pass when I crossed yesterday, and there is some probability of snow, but in any case, the snow all is generally so light that it is a question whether the Pass would be closed, if at all for more than a day or two. Whatever may have been the case before the appearance of the Mission, there is practically no shooting either in the Teesta or Chumbi valleys. A few peasants have been shot, and one officer secured a specimen of the great Thibetan stag. The cold over the Jelap Pass is so severe that the saddles of animals have been frozen on their backs.

The chief interest of the journey here lies, not in the Chumbi Valley, but in the Jelap Pass, the scenery on the south side of which at this time of the year almost resembles that of another world. The hill torrents are frozen and the hollows are masses of ice. There is absolutely no sign of life, and there is no warmth in the sun. A man riding up on a pony muffled to the tip of his nose seems a strange blot on the landscape, and when the top of the Pass is reached a terrible icy wind is experienced. The temperature here is far below freezing point every hour of the day. After this the Chumbi valley is most tame, except for the bad road down this side of the Jelap Pass. There is nothing remarkable in the valley though the Chinese architecture in the villages is interesting.

The beauties of the Chumbi Valley have been greatly exaggerated as it is not a broad smiling valley full of homesteads and orchards and grazing cattle, but is a narrow place, with on each side a torrent rushing down from the overhanging hills. It is a dim and cheerless place to which the sun does not penetrate till nearly 10 o'clock, and the hills are clothed with sombre fir trees. Hundreds of similar valleys are to be found on the other side of the Himalayas.

THE HYPNOTIST AND HIS "SUBJECTS."

A CROSS CASE.

At the Esplanade Police Court, Bombay, on Saturday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Velinker, pleader, appearing with Mr. Sylvain A. Lee, applied for summons for assault and insult against Mr. Jehangir Bomanji Petit, under the following circumstances :—

Mr. Lee in his sworn information stated :—"I am the Dean of the Missouria Institute of Science Suggestive Therapeutics. At present I have been giving public demonstrations of hypnotic phenomena at the F. C. Institute, Bombay. One of such public exhibitions was being given at the Institute on the 14th inst. There was a large house and before asking volunteers I explained to the audience that no man could be hypnotised against his will, and that hypnotism was a self-induced condition, the operator being only able to direct the mind of the "subject" if he would concentrate it into the fancy as the operator explained. I stated in so many words that I did not want any one to volunteer to be experimented upon, who had his mind made up not to be hypnotized. Having made the position quite clear to the audience, I called for volunteers to come on the platform and try the experiments explaining at the same time that I did not presume to be successful with every body; that I claimed no percentage of success than one in ten, though the average all the year round would be about one-third. The accused was one of the audience. After I had explained things as stated before, he and some others came on the platform laughing and giggling. I then asked the indulgence of the audience till I could explain to the gentlemen on the platform how they must concentrate their minds before I could show any result from them. I then asked their attention and commenced to explain to the accused and others on the platform what would be necessary on their part to succeed. The accused and two others (Parsees), who had accompanied him to the platform paid no attention to what I was saying, continually giggling and talking to each other. I then turned round and remarked to the audience that there were three gentlemen on the platform that I knew there would be no result, with them as they were not giving me their attention. I then commenced to test the imaginative quality or concentration of the minds of various gentlemen on the platform. The accused and others accompanying him, when subjected to some of the recognised tests, did exactly the opposite of the explanations given to them. I treated them courteously and tried to continue, but at every step the accused and his companions sneered and acted in a manner, which clearly showed that they were making sport of me. They annoyed the gentlemen sitting next to them on the platform, who were attending to my directions, and with whom I was succeeding (saying as I was subsequently informed) that I hired men to come up to the platform and with them I succeeded or words to that effect. In this manner instead of attending to me the accused started a controversy amongst himself and others on the platform. I told accused and his friends that they were annoying me, so that I would not give the demonstration and desired them to resume their seats in the Hall. Another Parsee gentleman who was on the platform, addressing me said: "I have paid attention to you (which was true), try your experiments with me," or words to that effect. I told this gentleman I could not succeed with him as he did not or seemed not to comprehend what I required to be done on his part, and was stating so to the audience, when accused pushed his way up to me and holding me by the coat said "try and make my leg stiff," or words to that effect. This was said in a scornful manner. I said to him "go away from here, you have annoyed me all evening and you are simply making an ass of yourself." The accused shoved his face close up to mine and said "you are a big fraud and a donkey." Upon this I slapped his face. The accused and his friends who were on the platform attempted to strike me with their canes; they caught me by the coat and tore my clothes. Other Parsees from the audience rushed on to the platform and joined in the assault. Some European and Parsee gentlemen intervened and thus the incident ended. The entertainment was greatly spoilt and I have suffered damages in consequence. Under these circumstances I charge the accused with insult and assault under Sections 504 and 352, I.P.C. and pray that process may be issued against him and he be dealt with according to law."

A summons for insult and assault was granted and on the application of Mr. Velinker it was made returnable on the 29th instant, the summons in the case before Mr. Karsondas Chabildas being returnable on the 2nd February, in order not to put the accused to the expense and trouble of a double journey from Calcutta.

THE BOMBAY HUNT.

DEATH OF STACEY.

Many people in Bombay and especially members of the Bombay Hunt will hear with regret of the death of Stacey, the huntsman, who, after the tremendous run when he hunted hounds in the absence of the Master, was attacked by fever which proved to be typhoid. He died at the St. George's Hospital. Stacey had been for a long period huntsman, and he was a good servant to the hunt. He will be much missed by those who knew him.

RACING IN BOMBAY.

AN INTERESTING DAY AT MAHALUXMI.

A good programme was run off at Mahaluxmi on Saturday afternoon, and amongst the large gathering which assembled on the Course were their Excellencies Lord and Lady Lamington. As has been the case at the two previous meetings the card was extremely well filled, and for the first time this season a programme of seven races instead of six was arranged. Exchanges on the whole were fairly even. In the Bedouin Plate, the first race of the day, opinion lay between Mooreed and Nainava, the former horse being the more strongly fancied. However Nainava, with Heeroo up, won cleverly. The same jockey rode Veera in the Adelaide Plate and this horse, which shared the favourite's honours with Annie Laurie during most of the betting, simply ran away within the field and finished lengths ahead. Gold made another very clever win in the Hopeful Plate, though Smasher who was second ran a good pony, and Hopeful also placed. Faithful, the favourite, again failed, but betting was mixed and it is doubtful whether the pencillers scored a very big success over the race. There was an upset in the Epsom Plate. Overture, ridden by Heeroo, beating out Fire Up, who was a hot favourite, by a neck. Talisman turned the tables on Moon, with whom he dead-heated a week ago, and there is not the slightest doubt that this race was absolutely true to form. Those who backed Moon so confidently overlooked the extra weight he was carrying and this made all the difference. Boy Middleton scored a very popular success in the Small Arab Handicap, and Avatar won the last race of the day, beating the favourite possibly on account of clever riding by Captain Maynell. The following are the details:—

The Bedouin Plate.—Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 100; and third, Rs. 50. For maiden Arabs 14 hands and under, new measurements. 14 hands to carry (8st. 12lbs.) W. I. Penalties—Winners, since 31st March, 1901, of a race value Rs. 150 or over: once, 4lbs.; twice, 7lbs.; thrice, 10lbs.; oftener, 14lbs. Distance—7 furlongs.

Mr Ebrahim Bin Talib's g a h Nainava, (8st. 10lbs.), Heeroo 1
Mr Faraz Bin Sanad's b a h Mosumma, (8st. 11lbs.) Nama 2
Messrs G H S Mahomed and A A Saif's g a h Mooreed, (8st. 7lbs.), C B Mahommed 3
Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanjis g a h Flying Childers, (9st. 2lbs), Williams..... 0
Mr A S Omer's b a h Fortune, (8st. 12lbs.), (cd 9st 1 1-2lbs), Capt Casson..... 0
Mr Franklin's g a h Firdosi, (cd 8st. 11-2lbs., 7st. 12lbs.), Omerkhan..... 0
Mr E Isaac's g a h Kyam (7st 12lbs.), Etul..... 0

Betting: 2 to 1 against Moored; 5 to 2 Nainava; 6 to 1 Firdosi and Mosumma; 8 to 1 Kyam; 10 to 1 Flying Childers, and 15 to 1 the others.

Flying Childers was quickest away and led to the 4 furlongs, where Nainava led into the straight. Nainava had the measure of the others and won easily by one and a quarter length; a head between second and third. Time—1min. 38 3-5sec.

The Adelaide Plate.—Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 100; and third, Rs. 50. A handicap for Ponies 14-1 and under. Distance—7 furlongs.

Messrs G K and D D's ch aus m Veera, (8st. 11lb.), Hearoo 1
Mr Percy Fischer's b aus m Key West, (9st. 7lbs Omerkhan 2
Messrs M Goculdas and A Nanjee's b aus m Annie Laurie, (7st. 11lbs.) (cd 8st 1½lbs.), Williams 3
Mr Finche's b or br aus m La France (8st. 10lbs.), Robertson..... 0

Betting: 5 to 4 against Veera; 6 to 4 Annie Laurie; 5 to 1 Key West; and 10 to 1 La France.

The Race.—Veera jumped away with the lead, and increasing it all the way ran away with the race by four lengths; half a length between second and third. Time—1min. 17 4-5sec.

The Hopeful Plate.—Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 100; and third, Rs. 50. For Arabs 14 hands and under landed since 1st July 1903. 14 hands to carry 9st. W. I. (Not landing allowance.) Penalties—Winner of race value Rs. 150 or over: once, 5lbs.; oftener, 10lbs. Distance—5 furlongs.

Messrs A A Amer and A M Saif's ch a h Gold, (7st. 3lbs.) Dhondi 1
Messrs G H S Mahomed and A A Saif's b a h Smasher, (9st. 5lbs.) C B Mahomed 2
Mr A W P's b a h Hopeful, (8st. 11lbs). Thompson 3
Mr S A Wahed's g a h Adviser, 9st. ....Robertson. 0
Mr A W P's b a h Mudmie, 9st ..... Native 0
Mr Mustapha Bin Talib's ch a h Faithful, 8st 11lbs..... Heeroo 0
Mr Musjeed Bin Jurji's b a h Sugger, 8st 8lbs Omerkhan 0
Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanjee's g a h Shirocco, 8st 2lbs ..... Williams 0
Mr Jassim Nasaralla's bl a h Sabig, 8st 2lbs Ebroo 0
Mr Taha Unis' g a h Swazi, 7st 4lbs ..... Etul 0
Mr A M Amani's b a h Pledge, 8st 6lbs ..Nama 0

Betting:—2 to 1 against Faithful; 3 to 1 against Gold; 4 to 1 Sugger and Smasher; 8 to 1 Hopeful; 10 to 1 and longer odds the others.

Gold led throughout and up the straight had his field beat. Won by one and a half length; three-quarters of a length between second and third. Mudmie got rid of his rider at the start and took no part in the race. Time—1min 11 3-5sec.

The Epsom Plate.—Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 100; and third, Rs. 50. A handicap for Horses which have not won a flat race value Rs. 1,200 or over since 31st March, 1901. Distance 5 furlongs.

Messrs G K and D D's bl aus m Overture, (7st. 7lbs.), Heeroo 1
Mr R G Baldock's b aus g Fire up, (8st. 13lbs.), Soonhill 2
Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanjee's ch aus m Gnullo, (9st. 11b.), Williams..... 3
Mr Saunder's br aus m Blue Blood, (9st. 7lbs.), Potter..... 0
Mr Kelso's ch aus g Indabba, (8st 12lbs.), Omerkhan 0
Mr A W P's h aus g Fanlo (8st. 11lbs) Thompson 0
Mr S A Wahed's ch aus g Hughie, (8st. 8lbs.) Nama 0
Messrs Moran and McNab's b aus m Epitome, (8st 4lbs.) Robertson..... 0
Mr R J Hunter's b aus m Repetition, (7st. 4lbs), Dhonli 0

Betting: 5 to 4 on Fire Up; 4 to 1 against Indabba; 5 to 1 Overture; 6 to 1 Gnullo; 10 to 1 the others.

Fire Up got off in the middle but was soon leading Overture, in the straight Fire Up still held the lead but Overture challenged successfully, winning by a neck; a length between second and third. Time—1 min 3 1-5sec.

The Marine Lines Plate.—Winner Rs. 200; second, Rs. 100; and third, Rs. 50. A handicap for Arabs. Distance—1 mile.

Messrs G K and D D's b a h Talisman 8st. (cd. 8st 1-2lb.), Omerkhan 1
Mr Ali Bin Talib's b a h Moon, (8st. 8lbs.), Heeroo 2
Mr S A Wahed's g a h Skylark, (7st. 3lbs.), Dhondi ..... } Dead heat. 3
Colonel Eccles' b a h Rocket, (7st. 11b.), Native ..... }
Messrs M Goculdas and A Nanjee's b a h Hyderi, (9st. 10lbs.), Williams..... 0
Mr Ali Bin Talib's b a h Connaught, (9st.), Nama..... 0
Mr A A Amer's b a h Fakir II, (7st 8lbs.), Native..... 0

Betting: 6 to 4 against Moon; 5 to 1 Talisman; 6 to 1 Hyderi; 8 to 1 Skylark; 10 to 1 the others.

Talisman led from the start attended by Moon. In the run home Talisman held the rest safe, and won by three quarters of a length; two lengths between second and third. Time—1min. 53 3-5sec.

The Small Arab Handicap.—Winner, Rs. 200; second Rs. 100; and third Rs. 50. A Handicap for Arabs 13-3 and under. Distance—5 furlongs.

Messrs. M Goculdass and A Nanjee's b a h Bay Middleton (9st 9lbs.), Williams 1
Messrs A A Saif and E Rasheed's b a h Settler, (9st. 11lbs.) Dhondi 2
Messrs A Mahomed and M Shamlan's g a h Clever Boy, (7st. 5lbs.), Kamal 3
Mr A R Sulleman's b a h Sybarite, (9st. 7lbs.), Native 0
Mr M Ally's ch a h Napoleon, (9st. 2lbs.), Robertson..... 0
Mr Percy Fischer's ch a h Governor, (9st.), Thomson 0
Mr B D Jewell's b a h Shalbood, (8st. 11lbs.), Dharma 0
Mr Artin A Essayis's g a h Little Joker, (8st. 11lbs.), Omerkhan..... 0
Mr Ali Bin Talib's b a h Minting King (8st. 3lbs), Heeroo 0
Mr M T Shroff's g a h Bukhtawar, (7st. 10lbs.) Jakoo 0
Mr Fox's b a h Erhan, (7st. 11b.), Etul 0

Betting: Evens Bay Middleton; 6 to 1 Governor; 7 to 1 Little Jocker; 8 to 1 Minting King; 10 to 1 the others.

Settler started off till Bay Middleton went up to him, and the latter won handsomely by three and a quarter lengths; half a length between second and third. Time—1min. 9 1-5sec.

The Amateur Plate.—Winner, Rs. 200; second Rs. 100; third, Rs. 50. For maiden Arabs 14-1 and under. 14 1 to carry 12st. W. I. Penalties—Winners since 31st March, 1901, of race value Rs. 100 or over: once, 4lbs.; twice, 7lbs.; oftener, 12lbs. Ponies, old measurement, 7lbs. Distance—5 furlongs.

Capt Bayford's g a h Avatar, (11st. 5lbs.), Capt Meynell..... 1
Capt Casson's g a h Silver Fox, (10st. 8lbs.), Owner 2
Mr George's g h Alexis, (11st. 8lbs.), Mr Gaitroy 0

Betting: Evens Silver Fox; 5 to 4 against Avatar; 4 to 1 against Alexis.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

THE PROSPECTIVE WAR IN THE FAR EAST.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JANUARY 1.

At the moment of writing the hopes of continued peace excited by M. Delcasse's speech have given way to a general feeling in well-informed quarters that unless Japan is prepared to climb down hostilities cannot be averted. Still it is the unexpected that sometimes happens and it may be that it will happen now. However it is useless to speculate on the chances of a collision for a final decision must surely be come to one way or the other before this letter reaches Bombay. The desperate attempts made by the Russians to win over public opinion in America to their side have ended in a complete fiasco, and Japan, if she finds it necessary to strike a blow in defence of her territorial independence, is practically assured of at least the benevolent neutrality of the United States. The Russian Press are now engaged in trying to make out that if there is a rupture it will be entirely owing to those wretched Japanese, the "Novoe Vremya" for example, calmly declaring that the Tsar's Government does not wish war but that of course "no Russian would for a moment wish to see Russia with her peaceful intentions dance to the piping of Japan *and her friends*. The italics are mine. As the Paris correspondent of the "Times" points out, that is very much the same language that was held by official Russia before the late Russo-Turkish war. Peaceful Russia had not the slightest wish to provoke a rupture with Turkey, but it was not to be supposed that she would stand the jeering of the Porte. General Ignatieff, while in Vienna shortly before the outbreak of hostilities, said to Mr. Lavino, who then represented the "Times" in the Austrian capital, "We do not want war, but we will not stand the taunts of the Porte." History shows the insincerity of that declaration. Will history repeat itself? We shall probably know before the new year is many days old. I cannot say that people here have entered upon "Anno Domini" 1904 with absolutely light hearts. It is not only a realisation of the possible developments of an outbreak of war in the Far East that makes the average man unusually thoughtful at what should be a season of careless gaiety, but there are causes for anxiety nearer home. The boom that was to have followed the cessation of hostilities in South Africa appears to be as far off as ever; trade is stagnant, and the number of those who are prepared to follow Mr. Chamberlain in his leap in the dark seems to be increasing rapidly so much so that many who a few weeks ago laughed at the idea of the country going over to protection now think that he stands a good chance of capturing the electorate. The prevailing gloom has been in no small degree intensified by the staggering calamity that has occurred in the Iroquois Theatre. Had that terrible disaster happened in London instead of some thousands of miles away it could not have caused a greater sensation and our sympathy is as great as if the poor victims—mostly women and children—were our own kinsmen.

THE NEW YEAR HONOURS.

I do not know what may be the opinion in India respecting the New Year Honours, but here at Home the list is regarded as singularly unimpressive. Amongst Bombayites, however, there is genuine and general satisfaction at the appointment of Mr. Fulton as a Companion of the Star of India, while Mr. Claude Hill is held to deserve his C. I. E. In some quarters surprise is expressed that Native India has not received fuller recognition than one Knight Commandership of the Indian Empire, four Companionships of the same Order and one "Kaiser-i-Hind" medal. Certainly the absence of the name of any Native Prince is noticeable, especially as his Majesty's feudatories were not overloaded with decorations on the occasion of the Coronation celebration at Delhi. The American lady Mrs. Craigie, who wrote with such excellent taste and feeling about the Indian princes whom she met when Lord Curzon's guest ought to be quite pleased. The appointment of Mr. W. T. Blanford (described as "late of the Geological Survey of India" but better known in England as a Fellow of the Royal Society) as a C. I. E. twenty-two years after his retirement from the service will probably revive hopes in the breasts of not a few habitues of the East India United Service Clubs who, no doubt, wonder why they were passed over. A propos I used to know an elderly military officer now dead who in his active days was made a C. B. and who after he retired was desperately anxious to get a K. He moved heaven and earth to induce the powers that be to grant his desire to be called Sir So-and-So. For a time he would be quiet, then he would break out again and never wholly abandoned his efforts. One of the last cards he played was to ask a friend of mine to try and secure the support of a man of some influence in the official world. My friend although he thought the whole thing a bore, is a good-natured man and promised to do what he could. Accordingly he broached the subject when he next saw the man of influence by saying "Oh, can't you bring General Blank forward for a K. C. B?" "General Blank, General Blank? Is that old gentleman still alive?" was the cold-blooded and chilling response. Poor old General Blank never got his K. C. B. but he did not die of a broken heart. Indeed he lived to a very great age and I really believe that he did not care a two-penny "dam" (as he would have said) about the matter so far as he personally was concerned. But he was married to a rather young and very ambitious lady. Q.E.D. Without wishing to be unduly hard upon the superior sex I really believe that if the wife of every Companion of an Order were allowed to call herself Lady This or Lady That Knight Commanderships would be almost at a discount.

SOCIETY OF ARTS (INDIAN SECTION).

I understand that the ex-Governor of Ceylon, Sir J. West Ridgeway, has consented to preside when Sir Thomas Holdich reads his paper before the Indian Section of the Society of Arts next month, on "Our Commercial Relations with Afghanistan." Sir J. West Ridgeway first came prominently before the public in connection with Afghanistan and no more suitable chairman could have been chosen. It is probable that Sir William Ramsay the distinguished scientist who visited India not long ago and whose interest in Mr. Tata's munificent contribution in aid of scientific research is well-known to your readers, will take the chair when Mr. Frank Travers Birdwood reads his paper on "China Grass: its Past, Present and Future." I believe that one of the points Mr. Birdwood will deal with is the possibility of India growing anything capable of producing a fibre equal in all respects to that contained in the so-called "China Grass." With respect to this matter he has collected many facts, indeed I believe that to-day some Indian planters are growing the stems and that large samples have reached this country. The initial difficulties surrounding the production of rhea for commercial purposes have apparently been overcome; but the main question I apprehend is, Can this fibre be placed on the market at a price to enable it to compete with existing products? It will be interesting and useful to know Mr. Birdwood's views on this all-important point.

S R CHARLES PRITCHARD.

The "National Review" has made up for the inadequate notice that was taken by the London Press of the death of Sir Charles Pritchard by publishing in its current number a full and able tribute to the memory of that remarkable civilian from the pen of one of his old colleagues, Mr. Herbert Birdwood. In this labour of love he has been assisted by some other friends of Sir Charles Pritchard who share Mr. Birdwood's "admiration of his great qualities, his capacity for difficult enterprise, his powers of organization and his honesty of purpose." This admiration permeates the whole article, though Mr. Birdwood is not undiscriminating in his praise and in referring to Sir C. Pritchard's days as a member of the Supreme Government

admits that as regards one of the frontier expeditions that he opposed on principle he took a mistaken view of the gravity of the occasion. The absolute fearlessness of the man—would that there were more like him!—is shown by the statement that on another occasion "though threatened with recall"—by Lord Elgin I presume—"Sir Charles Pritchard stoutly insisted on his right as once recognised by the Secretary of State to oppose the introduction into the Viceroy's Legislative Council of a Bill of which he disapproved even though the home authorities had directed the Government to enact it." Those who knew Sir C. Pritchard best have been somewhat pained by an article on him that appeared in the "Oriental Review" published in Bombay. From what I can learn there can be no question that he incurred a good deal of unpopularity and I know that some who appreciated him thought at one time that he had probably been too "zabardast" (I think that is the correct word) in his proceedings. High-handed he may have been but he had a big job to tackle and there could be no repression of the evils he had to contend against except by stern measures. Naturally his energy was resented in certain quarters but the taxpayers generally benefited by his actions, as Mr. Birdwood I think makes clear. One who is in a position to speak with knowledge on the subject writes to me:—"Of one thing I am now convinced. In all he's public acts Pritchard honestly tried to carry through the policy he believed to be right and good for the country and he achieved a splendid success . . . To the down-trodden he was always tender. The problems he had to deal with were of extraordinary difficulty and would have baffled a weaker man or a less persistent organiser.

THE "HELIO-TROPES" OF JOHN PARMENTER.

Among the many delightful books of the season, one of the quaintest and most interesting is The Helio-Tropes of John Parmenter, 1625, now edited by Mr. Perceval Landon and published by Methuen & Co. It is a book of "new posies (i.e. posies) for sundials," collected by Parmenter while "clerk of Wingham in the county of Kent," and in a volume of MS. belonging to the Countess Beauchamp (the Lady Lettice Grosvenor) and now first printed. A fascination always attaches to mottoes on sundials, but unfortunately the works on them published in the English language, such as Mr. Alfred Gatty's (Margaret Scott) "Book of Sundials" are comparatively costly. Mr. Landon's is a 3s. 6d. volume. All John Parmenter's mottoes are racy of his time, such as:—

"What's right in Rome
Is wrong at Home."

But it is his own old world comments on them which form the chief attraction of Mr. Landon's little book. Thus on the above:—

"For truly the use in England of a diall reckoned and marked for service in Rome would bee but a foolishness, and a cause of Stumbling to a Wayfaring Man, being as we are some Ten Degrees nearer Heaven, than they in the Papish City which men falsely call Eternall. There is no other citie save one, Jerusalem, and that not the citie to which men go on Pilgrimage by Ship, for truly the Body of a Worme, is a Properer Vehiculum for such as would set out upon so blessed and so drael a Journey."

Again on the Motto:—"God maketh and taketh his own time" Parmenter writes:—"As the Grecian Schoolmen say, "The Millstones of the Gods Grind Late, but the Flower is Fine. Herein the meaning of Tempus at the first is rather Occasion, and after it signifieth Lapse of Time. There is a kin Prouverbe in Sussex, God Flieth with Wings of Leade, but Striketh with Handes of Yron." Longfellow's translation (in Retribution) of the original Greek will be remembered "Though the Mills of God grind slowly, yet they grind exceeding small." One error of editorship committed by Mr. Landon is in often substituting for a Latin Motto, an English translation of it. Both the original Latin and the English of it should be given in future editions. He gives the original Latin of the motto translated by "Young Kipling" as we know the son of his splendid Father in Bombay—

Posy XXVII:—
"Me neque Sol radius placat nec pœnitet Umbra."
I have known Shadow
I have known Sun,
And now I know
These two are one.

This is not in the two last lines at all a literal translation, but it is near enough to the sense for even a pragmatical pedagogue; but the great merit of it is the wonderful force and impressiveness given by Mr. Kipling to the halting dog-Latin of the original. Surely sundials should be more in use in the pacious gardens, of Bombay, the glowing beauty of which haunts the memory of "Old Ducks" even int their senile decay. They would give a pensive touch to their gay variegation, and thus wonderfully enhance their witchery.

THE NORTHBROOK SOCIETY.

The Committee of the Northbrook Society having given up all idea of establishing the Northbrook Club over Messrs. Lyons new restaurant to be located in a portion of the building in Regent Street occupied for nearly a century by Messrs. Howell and James, have definitely taken premises over No. 185, Piccadilly. The upper storeys will be devoted to the Club; which will have the usual accommodation of a billiard-room, news-room, sitting-room, dressing-room, dining and luncheon room: and by an arrangement with the Civil Service Stores in the Haymarket provision has been made for very attractive bills of fare for breakfasts, luncheons and dinners, at a wonderfully moderate tariff. The subscription to the Club is only one guinea a year and no entrance fee. Surely now everything has been done for the Indian student that is possible; and great praise is due to Mr. A. N. Wollaston, C.I.E., the distinguished Persian scholar for the admirable resuscitation of the Club on this new footing. It had languished to the point of death at the Imperial Institute, where nothing has yet succeeded, and where even the London University seems to be succumbing to the blighting influences of the discredited neighbourhood. Some patrons of the Club would have preferred to remove it to Oxford or Cambridge, on the score of the superior morality of those University towns to London; and objection was taken in particular to opening a club for young Indian students right opposite the Burlington Arcade. But the scandals of the Burlington Arcade are, I am told, a thing of the past; and as for comparing London odiously with Cambridge and Oxford, the system of cash payments is an immense protection for poor students in London, whereas the unlimited "tick" given them in Oxford and Cambridge is the real source of the failure and ruin of hundreds of them every year. Piccadilly is a most convenient situation for Indian students in London, being about half way between King's College and the Law Courts on the East, and the dwellings of most of them on the West of the town. I am tempted to prophesy marked success to the Club.

As regards the statements that an Indian Staff College is about to be built at Quetta, it should be understood that the sanction of the Home authorities to the starting of such an institution has yet to be received. The War Office as well as the Secretary of State for India will have a say in the matter, which cannot be considered settled.

It is an interesting and, indeed, pathetic fact, says the "Christian Commonwealth," that the new chaplain to the American Congress is, like his famous predecessor, the late Dr. Milburn, a blind clergyman. The Rev. George Coudin lost his sight in a skirmish in the Vicksburg campaign, during the great Civil War, when serving under Grant. He is a minister of the Universalist denomination, but his opening of this fifty eighth Congress was entirely orthodox.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"The Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap is pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the skin," writes Lady Constance Howard, Countess of Westmeath says: "It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial luxury for the toilet, bath and nursery: and leaves the skin in a pure refreshed, and healthy condition. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists, Stores etc. sell it.

THE CHARGE AGAINST A TRAVELLER.

LEGAL ARGUMENTS CLOSED.

At the Esplanade Police Court on Saturday morning Mr. Karsondas Chhabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, further heard the case in which Mr. Alfred William Torkington, lately a representative of Messrs. George, Angus and Company travelling in the East, was charged with extortion, perjury, cheating and making a false complaint at the instances of Mr. Hormusji Manekji Mehta, of Forbes Street, Bombay. Mr. Dinshaw D. Davar, instructed by Mr. Bhimaoria, of Messrs. Pestonji, Rustim and Golah, solicitors, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. F. Sorabji Talyarkhan, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Rustomji P. Bharucha, of Messrs. Jamsetji and Rustomji, solicitors, appeared for the defence. Mr. Yorke Smith, of Messrs. Little and Company, solicitors, appeared to watch the proceedings on behalf of Messrs. George Angus and Company.

Mr. Talyarkhan resuming his address to the Court, proceeded to deal with the charge of making a false complaint with which Mr. Torkington was charged. Counsel said the charge was laid under Section 211 of the Indian Penal Code. According to the section, he submitted, the prosecution had got to prove two things; first, that it was the intention of the accused to harm the complainant by his complaint; and, secondly, that the charge was made against the complainant deliberately to cause him injury. Counsel then quoted authorities in support of his statements. Continuing Mr. Talyarkhan said it was admitted that Mr. Torkington was the representative of Messrs. George Angus and Company. As such the accused was here to protect the interests of his master. The accused came to know that rubber, stamped B.A.Q., had come to be known in the Bombay market as solely of Angus and Co. It was to his interest to see that dealers did not try to pass other rubber as that of Angus and Company's. It was his duty to do so, and for that purpose what steps had he taken? He (Mr. Torkington) immediately took upon himself to advertise the fact that his masters were the manufacturers of those goods, for, the very first thing he came to know about his master's rights in Bombay was the fact that Messrs. George Angus and Company were represented as not the manufacturers of the rubber goods in question. The accused advertised the fact and his action was endorsed by his masters who later on paid the expenses of the advertisement. The other thing the accused had to look to in the interests of his masters was that their right in the rubber stamped B. A. Q. in Indian market was not infringed. The accused took steps to prevent this by at once putting legal traps as he called it, to catch the man who pirated the property-mark of Angus and Co. Shortly after his having taken these steps the accused finds his master, Mr. Angus, in Bombay, and Mr. Angus is taken to the market where the latter stated that his firm were the manufacturers of the rubber. That fact was borne out by the evidence of Mr. Minnett, a witness for the prosecution. Counsel then proceeded to deal with the complaint originally lodged by Mr. Torkington against Mr. Mehta. He said Mr. Mehta was charged under Sections 482, 483 and 483 of the Indian Penal Code and Sections 6 and 7 of the Merchandise Marks Act. What did those sections relate to? They exactly related to the subject matter of Mr. Torkington's contentions with Mr. Mehta, which he openly had with the complainant at his (complainant's) office. Mr. Talyarkhan submitted the accused had therefore, not gone beyond his legitimate province in making those charges. If the accused's action be looked at in the light of the evidence given by Mistri, Soares and Suliman, men who had dealt in rubber for over twenty years, and who had reasonable cause to state that Messrs. George Angus and Co. were manufacturers of rubber, the Court would come to the conclusion that Mr. Torkington was right in what he did. In the face of all these materials if the accused did otherwise he must have been actuated by malice. It must have been a doubt to believe that his firm were not the manufacturers. Mr. Torkington was, therefore, not only justified in taking action against Mr. Mehta but had sufficient grounds to do so after what he came to know the result of the traps he had laid. In support of that statement counsel quoted the evidence of Mr. Derry, the chemical analyser. That evidence showed that the rubber sold by Mr. Mehta contained twice the substance of iron which should not have been the case in good rubber. Lastly, with reference to the charge of false complaint the other side had made a point out of the fact that a settlement was arrived at between the parties. The prosecution had asked why had Mr. Torkington settled the case. They allege that it was so because Mr. Torkington's case was false. Continuing Mr. Talyarkhan said the settlement of the case could not be alleged by the other side to be any ground for stating that the charges were false or to deduce that the intention of the accused was dishonest. The evidence showed that it was not the accused who was willing to settle the case, but it was the complainant and his father-in-law who wanted to settle it. What Mr. Torkington insisted upon was the apology, and though the question of money was finally settled the accused would not settle the case unless the apology was given. As to the charge of extortion counsel asked what had the prosecution done to prove it? To prove it they ought to have shown that the complainant was put in fear of accusation. Mr. Torkington never put Mr. Mehta in that fear. Instead of doing so he went straight to court and launched a prosecution against Mehta, who was selling inferior rubber as that of Angus'. Taking the case in general Mr. Talyarkhan said, all that he could say was that if there was evidence before the Court to show that the accused honestly believed that his masters were the manufacturers of rubber, and that he was led to believe that his masters' priority had a right in the Indian market, he would ask his Worship to hold that Mr. Torkington had reasonable and probable grounds for making the statements, which the prosecution allege to be false. Whatever this case had proved or had not proved it was conclusively proved that Mr. Mehta had been going about deceiving people by describing inferior rubber as that of Angus and Co.'s, though it was not so in reality. Mr. Torkington's later action, when he begged of Mr. Framji not to insist upon an apology, had completed it. In conclusion, counsel said, he could not refrain from making a remark, though reluctantly, that the part that Messrs. George Angus and Company had played in this business is a part unworthy of an English firm. They kept him (Mr. Torkington) as their manager till it served their purpose and after a time they gave him up altogether, and instructed solicitors against him. Under the circumstances he would ask the Court to acquit his client or if his Worship was of opinion that the whole affair was covered under mystery he would ask him to give the accused the benefit of doubt.

Mr. Davar then addressed the Court on behalf of the prosecution. He said it was a matter of congratulation to the Court that the present inquiry which had been distinguished by its great length in the way of the number of witnesses called and examined and also by its complicated nature and the large number of exhibits had come to a close. The case was first heard on the 23rd of September last and it might have appeared from the constant reports in the newspapers that it was an unduly prolonged inquiry. But considering the voluminous evidence recorded in the case and the exigencies of other work in the Court it could be said that the present case was one of the most remarkably and expeditously finished by this Court. Counsel proceeded that this case was undoubtedly of great importance to the accused and of greater importance to his client, who, he said, had been treated by the accused in the most oppressive and objectionable manner. His learned friend had urged every possible argument in his (accused's) favour upon the Court and put his case in the best light possible. But, Mr. Davar contended that light appeared a poor light when the documents in the evidence and the history of the case, as it was, were taken into consideration. The first charge against the accused was that of perjury. There was evidence to show that Messrs. George Angus and Co. never manufactured even a pound of rubber. If they claimed to be manufacturers they claimed it falsely. They might have some interest in a rubber manufacturing company. Mr. Davar argued, one might be an owner of a share in a manufacturing company, but has he any right to swear that he is a manufacturer? He submitted if Messrs. George Angus and Co. called themselves manufacturers, the accused had no right to defraud the public by making that statement. He would point out a still more serious aspect of the case where the accused had put his conscience in his pocket by concealing a telegram from his solicitors to extort money. In spite of a telegram from Angus and Co. stating "have no right to words" the accused went straight to the Court and filed an information against Mr. Mehta. Counsel asked if the accused's intention was not dishonest why did he conceal the telegram from his solicitors?

Mr. Talyarkhan pointed out that Mr. Dinshaw in his evidence had distinctly said that Mr Torkington did inform him that he had received a telegram according to which B. A. Q. did not form the part of the trade-mark of Messrs. George Angus and Co.

Mr. Davar: We are more concerned with the criminality of the accused than with Mr. Dinshaw's morality. Mr. Dinshaw is more eloquent in his bill than in anything else.

Continuing Mr. Davar dwelt at length upon the alleged traps laid by the accused through the agency of Mr. Kharas and Mr. Karanjia and characterised them as mean tricks. When the search was taken of the complainant's godown not one scrap of rubber was found bearing Angus marks. In the face of this and other evidence, counsel asked how could one dispute that the accused's intention was dishonest and his object extortion? The accused had stated in his letters to his masters "I have acted without your instructions. We did find Mr. Mehta had a perfect defence legally. The disgrace will ruin Mehta," and so on. Mr. Davar said this showed that the accused's intention was to injure his client. The accused first levied search-warrant and then levied blackmail, and instead of paying the money to his masters, he said Rs. 4,000 had been presented to him by a near relation of Mr. Mehta. Then in another breath he sent £208 to his masters as damages after deducting what he called expenses, saying it was given to him privately. There could be no expenses as all. The expenses had been paid by his client.

Mr. Talyarkhan: On the 4th June Mr. Torkington's bill of account had been fully settled by his masters.

Mr. Davar: They found him a man of straw and dismissed him with this.

Mr. Talyarkhan: On the other hand Mr. Torkington was paid £79-13-2, which were due to him at the time of settling the account.

Continuing Mr. Davar said it was when they found out that the accused had done them an injury, and that they wanted to set themselves right, that he (accused) returned the money he had got from the complainant to Messrs. George Angus and Co. In conclusion counsel said after a careful consideration of the evidence and hearing arguments on both sides, if his Worship had any reasonable or substantial doubts in his mind as to the guilt of the accused by all means give him the benefit of it and acquit him. If on the contrary, having regard to the admissions and confessions made by the accused in his own letters and the evidence given in the case his Worship was satisfied that the accused was guilty of any one of the charges laid against him, then the accused was liable to be convicted.

The judgment was reserved.

THE NORTH-WEST FRONTIER.

The orders just issued under which the regular troops at Wana will be withdrawn and the post be made over to the Southern Waziristan Militia furnish further evidence of the successful application of Lord Curzon's policy on the North-West Frontier. It may be remembered that the principle laid down by the Viceroy in the first year of his office was that corps of Militia, raised as much as possible locally, should replace the troops at the most advanced posts, concentration instead of dispersal of military strength being the keynote of this policy. This plan could, of course, only be carried out slowly, for the Militia corps had to be raised and trained. Any hasty withdrawal also, would have had a bad effect in the borderland, for the tribesmen would have formed the erroneous conclusion that the Government were unable to afford troops for the positions that had been occupied after various expeditions. It should further be noted that during the progress of the Boer War the wildest rumours were afloat in the tribal hinterland. Reports were spread by fanatical Mullahs and disaffected outlaws that nearly the whole of the British garrison had been drafted to South Africa, and that places like Peshawar were only held by Native troops. It would have been most unwise, therefore, to have carried out the new policy until it could be made clear that it would strengthen rather than weaken our military position beyond the Middle Indus, and that there was no loosening of the grip upon territory in actual occupation. The withdrawal of the troops from the Khyber could not well be upon these considerations as it has had to be involved no great risk owing to the taken that step in 1897-98. The Khyber measures after the campaign of 1897-98. The Khyber line had been strengthened, new fortifications had been erected at Landi Kotal and the Pass Afridis were well in hand. The formation of a flying column at Peshawar fully equipped for service at the shortest notice, had also been carried out, and there were no elements of danger in the position. Accordingly the handing over of the Pass to the Rifles was accomplished; and the Khyber region ceased to give cause for anxiety. In the four years that have followed the settlement of the Khyber we have seen the reduction of the Malakhand-Swat Valley garrison to small dimensions; the return of practically all troops from the Kurram Valley, and of one regiment from the Samana; the making over of several posts in the Tochi to the Northern Waziristan Militia; and now the withdrawal from Wana. That Wana is not a post of great strategical importance in the highest sense of the term, as the Gomal route would never be used for the advance of a big force but it is a position where watch can be kept upon the south-western corner and the Afghan of Waziristan district of Birmal. The occupation of it is useful also as a check upon raiders who may be tempted to attack the Powindah caravans which travel to and from India through the Gomal. The Militia corps, which its four British officers should be quite equal to keeping the peace, for Colonel Harman has succeeded in getting a most serviceable body of men together and in imposing an effective discipline upon them. The position, than, along the North-West Frontier is now a very satisfactory one. There is none of the old fostering away of troops in posts without lateral communication; and though complete withdrawal from the Samana and the Tochi has not yet come our this is certain to be effected in time. On the north, the Malakhand-Swat position has been rendered safe by the construction of the Nowshera-Dargai Railway and the conversion of Nowshera into a cantonment with a normal garrision of about 4,000 men. This station can supply reinforcements in a few hours either to Malakhand or Peshawar. Facing the Khyber there is Peshawar with its field-battery, two regiments of British Infantry, three Native Infantry, battalions, and a regiment of Native Cavalry. In the central part of the position we have a large number of troops at Kohat and Bannu; while on the south at Dera Ismael Khan are mountain battery, a Native Cavalry regiment and three battalions of Native Infantry. By this disposition of force any tribal rising could be promptly met, and there would not be the dangerous delay which marked the operations of the summer of 1897. The topkeep of communications columns at all the stations just mentioned is one of the salient features of the whole scheme: they are always on a war-footing and can be moved forward at the first sign of an outbreak. The building of the Kohat-Thall Railway has further strengthened the general strategical position; and when the prepared bridges over the Indus at Kushalgarh is constructed and the line is extended to Bannu—both projects that lie in the immediate future—any fresh campaign to break a great tribal combination would be started with great advantages. Lord Curzon is to be congratulated on the success which is policy has achieved; and with the Frontier Districts under a civil and political administration of their own there seems every prospect that their peaceful future is assured.—"Pioneer."

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE, JANUARY 1

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Major C H Pritchard B
Major P J Gordon B
Major F E Bradshaw B
Major A F Bruce B
Capt W R Jones B
Mr C Q Heerjeesett B
Mr H H Spalding B
Mr E W Arundell B
Mr J J Cotton M Cov
Mr J S Scot M
Capt H F Jacob Bo
Mr E V Mackay Bo
Mr W G Clabby Bo
Col C W Carr Calthrop I M S
Lieut Col J M Candy 11th Mahrattas
Lieut Col J S Ashby Foreign Dept
Major J R C Celvin Foreign Dept
Major W F Cahusac 121st Pioneers
Major A W Newbold 67th Punjabis
Major W H M Stewart Foreign Dept
Capt R H E Pennell Military Accounts Dept
Capt C B Loring 37th Lancers
Capt W G Cooper 3rd Poona Horse
Capt W J Carter Supply and Transport Corps
Lieut O M Dyke 21st Cav
Lieut A E Mahon 57th Rifles
Lieut T Timbrell 89th Punjabis
Second Lieut J B Usher and Leicester Regt

EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Major H Hendley I M S B furl to Nov 5 1904
Capt G B Sanford B furl to April 2 1904
Mr A C Streatfield B Coy 3 days extraordinary leave
Mr A Ross B Cov 6 mo extraordinary leave
Mr W Turner B 14 days extraordinary leave
Mr R A Gram M Cov 3 mo furl
Capt C Barrard 12lst Pioneers 1 mo
Capt L H Marriott I A 10 days
Capt J T Weston I S M D 4 mo
Capt K J G Dunville I A 3 mo
Capt T S Cox 16th Cav 6 weeks
Lieut G B Kidd 123rd Rifles 1 mo
Lieut J P May 102nd Grenadiers 5 mo

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Major G B Hodgson B
Major B J Singh I M S B
Capt V G Drake Brockman I M S B
Mr W G G Bayly B
Mr W J Summers B
Col G Wingate C I E
Lieut Col H E Monck Mason R A
Lieut Col S G D Smith R A
Major B Holloway 27th Light Cav
Major A E Hartigan 35th Sind horse
Major F J B Priestley 4th Lancers
Lieut J H V Barr I A
Major W F Shakespear 6th Cav
Capt Code J Luxmoore 90th Deccan Inf
Capt G A C Taylor 3rd Light Inf
Capt W C Blee 19th Pioneers
Lieut W C Little 1 3rd Goorkha Rifles
Lieut W C Link Ordnance D pt
Lieut G M Glynton 2 3rd Goorkha Rifles
Lieut J F C Carter 35th Sikh Inf
Lieut J L Grinliston Royal Garrison Art:

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is Sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

DISPUTE ABOUT MANAGEMENT OF VILLAGES.

At the High Court on Friday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Tyebjee disposed of the suit, filed by Jehangir Rustomji Divecha and Pestonji Rustomji Divecha against Jijibhoy Ardeshar Divecha for the management of the villages of Mahool and Maroli in the Salsette Taluka.

The plaintiffs stated that the villages which belonged to their grandfather Framji Pestonji Divecha came on a partition between his sons, to the share of their father Rustomji Framji Divecha, who died in 1880, leaving a will appointing his sons, the plaintiffs, and their brother, the late Ardeshar Rustomji Divecha, the executors thereof, who obtained probate of the will from the High Court in December 1880. In 1901, the will was construed by the Court in suit No. 408 of 1901, and it was held that it conferred a life interest on the testator's son, namely Ardeshar, and the plaintiff and an absolute interest in equal shares on the issue male of the three sons. The plaintiffs and Ardeshir managed the villages as executors of their father's will till Ardeshar's death in July 1900 and thereafter the plaintiffs continued to manage the same as surviving executors and trustees. After Ardeshar's death a question arose as to whose name the villages (which then stood in Ardeshar's name) should be transferred in the Government records, and eventually the Government officials entered them in the name of the defendant as the eldest son of Ardeshar in May, 1902. The defendant was trying to take the management of the villages out of their (plaintiffs') hands who, as such surviving executors and trustees, were entitled to manage them. The plaintiffs further stated that the estate of Rustomji was not fully administered and that the villages were vested in them in trust for the parties entitled thereto, and that the defendant had no right to interfere in such management. They therefore prayed that it might be declared that the villages were vested in them as aforesaid, and that the right of management belonged to them, that in the alternative it might be declared that they, as owners of two-third share for their lives, were entitled to take part in the management, and that the entry in the Government records of the defendant's name did not affect their rights as executors and trustees. They also prayed for an injunction restraining the defendant from interfering in their management, &c.

By his written statement the defendant denied that after Rustomji's death the plaintiffs managed the villages along with his father Ardeshar, and stated that Ardeshar alone used to manage them. He further denied that the plaintiffs ever managed the villages after Ardeshar's death as the surviving executors of Rustomji's will, and stated that they were managed jointly by the plaintiffs and the defendant, the chief part in the management being taken by the defendant himself. This state of affairs continued till the end of the year 1902 when the plaintiffs for the first time attempted to take sole management into their hands to the exclusion of the defendants. He further denied that the villages were vested in the plaintiffs as the surviving executors and trustees of their father's will, or that they had the sole right to manage them, and submitted that the villages were now held by the persons to whom they were bequeathed by the will of Rustomji as construed by the Court and that the right to manage them belonged to the plaintiffs and the defendant and his brother jointly who were the persons beneficially entitled to them. Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Brown & Co., appeared for the plaintiffs. The Honorable Mr. Scoble, Mr. Davar, and Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Sorabji and Jehangir, appeared for the defendant.

His lordship in delivering judgment referred to the devolution of the said villages to Rustomji and to the disposition thereof made by him in his will, and said that although there was some conflict in the evidence he came to the conclusion that after Rustomji's death the said villages were principally managed by his son Ardeshar, though the plaintiffs occasionally assisted him. After referring to the decree in Suit No. 408 of 1901, whereby each of the plaintiffs was declared to be entitled to one-third of the income of the said villages for his life with remainders to their sons and the defendant and his four brothers (the sons of Ardeshar) to the remaining one-third of the said villages absolutely, His Lordship stated that after Ardeshar's death the first plaintiff applied to the Collector of Thana to have his name entered on the Government Records as the Khote and Inamdar of the said villages but that the defendant opposing, the Collector entered the defendant's name as such on the records against which the first plaintiff appealed, which appeal was rejected by the Commissioner, N.D. His Lord ship then referred to the several contentions as to the right to the management of the said villages as put forth in the pleadings and stated that the assent of the executors which he found had been given to the legacy divested the plaintiffs interest as executors in the said villages and vested their properties in the legatees. He further stated that the manner of managing the said villages also lead to the same conclusion and he found that the sons of Rustomji managed the villages, not "qua" executors but qua legatees. He further found that the defendant mainly managed the villages; for example, he paid the Government assessment, wrote the books of account and corresponded with Government officials, &c. His Lordship, therefore came to the conclusion that the plaintiffs were not entitled to manage the villages exclusively, but that they were entitled to take a part in the management (as owners of two-third share for their lives) as offered by the Government. His Lordship dismissed the suit with costs, and cancelled his order appointing the plaintiffs interim receivers, and directed them to file their accounts.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF 1ST JANUARY.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Oriental, Captain E. Spicer R. N. R., arrived in harbour on Saturday this morning with the English Mails of the 1st Jan. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Ord Capt
Baggaley M 83
Hynes Miss
Yates Miss
Crowther Mr J
Blacke Mr G O
Benham Mr and Mrs W
Bennett Mr G A T
Lang Mr C

FROM BRINDISI.

Henderson Capt
Findlay Mr C S

FROM MARSEILLES.

Purdie Mr D A
Carter Mrs H Staen
Latham Mr I
Meyer Dr F A
Giro Mr G C
McKechnie Capt and Mrs
Jervoise Capt E J
Kemmins Miss
Thomps n Col
Bain Miss Irene
Keras s Lt G C L
Hamilton Mr F A
Bromley Mr S
Waterfield Mr S
Roberts Miss
Drysdale Capt
Lomas Mr and Mrs H A
Bright Mr G E
Clarke Mr T W
Nunes Mr J
Rassell Mr R
O'Malley Mr
Carden Lt E B
Innes Lillington Lt
Wright Mr W
Howarth Mr W
Stallox Mr A
Hooper Mr R A A
Moore Major Lt
Anderson Lt K C

FROM PORT SAID.

Richards Mr C R
Hutton Mr M S
Bilges Mr A
Sindiah Mr H

FROM SUEZ.

Tyler Capt
Bradley Lt

FROM ADEN.

Bading Mr and Mrs Max
Maghimalain Mr

JAIN SOCIAL REFORMS.

MEETING AT NASIK.

The representative of the Jain Swetamber Conference, Mr. Tokarsee Nensee who has been specially deputed to further the cause of Jain social and other reforms in the mofussil; paid a short visit to Nasik, writes a correspondent, and gave a lecture on human duties, on Thursday afternoon, under the chairmanship of Rao Bahadur Chunilal Dalpatram Kavishwar, First Class Sub-Judge of Nasik. The lecturer impressed on the minds of the audience that, besides earning his livelihood, man owed some duties to society and his country, and that every Jain had some duty towards his community. In the end he requested all the Jains assembled to pay a small sum of four annas every year towards the Jain social and other reform funds. This they call "the four-annas scheme" which if carried out in full force will ensure some thousands of rupees annually. Mr. Budhmal Kevalchand, Special Magistrate, who successfully organized this meeting which was attended by many leading citizens of Nasik other than the Jains, was appointed provincial secretary of the Fund. The president in a very sympathetic speech approved of the scheme proposed by the lecturer. The usual vote of thanks to the chair brought the proceedings to a close.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty, and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning.—When buying the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

WITH THE VICEROY IN THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE SULTANATE OF MUSCAT.

A Correspondent is describing in "The Times" the Viceroy's recent visit to the Persian Gulf. The second letter, on the Sultanate of Muscat, we give in full:—

Our first visit before entering the Persian Gulf itself was to be paid, and very fittingly paid, to Muscat. For not only does the Sultanate of Muscat stretching along the coast of Oman for some 200 miles northwards from Ras el Had, the easternmost promontory of the Arabian peninsula, command the southern approach to the Gulf, but the Sultan and his predecessors have been for upwards of a century loyal and trusty allies of the British power in these regions. The first treaty concluded by the East India Company with Muscat dates back to the closing years of the 18th century, when the genius of Napoleon Bonaparte was already busy with schemes for the conquest of India. In 1798 Seyyid Sultan bin Ahmed the third ruler of the Al-bu Said dynasty which had risen to power in Oman about half a century earlier undertook to exclude French influence in every shape from his dominions, for to quote the quaint words of his Kaul-nameh, or written engagement, "my heart has become disposed to the increase of friendship (with the East Indian Company), and from this day forth the friend of that Sirkar is the friend of this, and the friend of this Sirkar is to be the friend of that; and in like manner, the enemy of that Sirkar is the enemy of this, and the enemy of this is to be the enemy of that. Two years later, on his way to open up diplomatic relations with Persia, Sir John Malcolm called at Muscat, and a fresh agreement was signed confirming the Kaul-nameh of 1798 and providing for the appointment of a British political officer to reside at the capital of Oman. From that period down to the present day the relations between the British Empire and Muscat have been cemented by no fewer than nine different treaties and conventions. During the long reign of Seyyid Said, from 1805 to 1853, whom we effectually protected against the tide of Wahabi conquest, and who in turn co-operated loyally with us against the tribes of the Pirate Coast, slave raiding and slave-trading were suppressed, and commercial intercourse was placed on a secure basis. At his death a dispute broke out between his heirs with regard to the succession to his African and Asiatic dominions respectively, for at that period the Sultanate of Muscat included not only the coast of Oman and certain territories on the Persian and Baluch coast, but also Zanzibar on the east coast of Africa. The good offices of Lord Canning, then Governor-General of India, were invoked as arbitrator, and his decision, which awarded Zanzibar to Seyyid Khalid, one of Seyyid Said's sons, as an independent sovereignty, subject to the payment of an annual subsidy of 40,000 crowns to the Sultan of Muscat, Seyyid Thawaini was loyally accepted. The assassination of Seyyid Thawaim in 1866 was followed by a long period of internal strife between rival claimants to the Sultanate; but, though the British Government, whilst insisting upon the fulfilment of treaty obligations, was unwilling to interfere in the domestic affairs of Oman, and even acquiesced in the high-handed resumption by the Shah of the territories on the Persian coast which, with the port of Bandar Abbas, had been leased in the previous century by Persia to the rulers of Muscat, it was British assistance in securing the continuance of the Zanzibar subsidy to Seyyid Turki which chiefly contributed to the ultimate consolidation of his authority. In the same way it is mainly owing to his recognition by the Indian Government in 1890 that the present Sultan, Seyyid Feysul, has been able to establish and maintain himself in power despite chronic rebellions instigated by the partisans of former pretenders. The people of Oman descend from two different stocks, and though both are equally of Arab origin, the traditions of intertribal rivalry between the Hinani and the Ghafiri afford a perpetual stimulus to domestic turmoil in the hands of ambitious and aggressive chiefs. Even more than his predecessors, Seyyid Feysul has learned to rely in his hour of need upon the moral and material support of Great Britain. The opportune appearance of a British gunboat has on several occasions quelled the spirit of rebellious tribesmen who were already swarming over the hills that surround his capital, and it was the resolute intervention of the British fleet which in 1888 averted the creation of a French naval station on the coast of Oman. It is not surprising that in these circumstances the ruler of Muscat should have strengthened the ties which bind us to protect his sovereignty by entering into a formal agreement pledging him never to cede or in any way alienate any of his possessions to any but the British Government.

MUSCAT.

It was soon after sunrise on the second day after leaving Karachi that we sighted the coast of Oman—an apparently unbroken line of precipitous serrated cliffs, rising diaphanous and opalescent in the soft morning haze out of the pale blue waters of the Indian Ocean. Sunrise and sunset are the great magicians of the East. For a brief spell they glorify each day even the most desolate of lanscapes, and if the mountains of Arabia, as seen from the sea are beyond description arid and inhospitable, sunrise and sunset clothe their nakedness with every tint they can borrow from the painted heavens above. Gradually as we drew nearer and the sun rose higher on its vertical course, the glamour was dispelled, and as the Hardinge steamed into the small indented inlet, about a mile deep and half-a-mile broad, which forms the natural harbour of Muscat, the white heat of a tropical noon was already beating down with implacable fierceness upon the frowning crags of parched and blackened rock which enclose within their sombre folds the whitened mud walls and roofs of the small Arab town, pent up along a tiny strip of foreshore in a hollow at the bay. A picture strangely impressive scene with and eloquent in its own weird fashion of the indomitable energy of man. Behind the town the reare, it is true, a few patches of cultivated ground, upon which, with infinite economy of water, a slender group of palm trees and two or three acres of vegetation have been coaxed into being and further on a narrow path hewn out of the rock leads to a cleft in the mountain wall which is the oasis of Seeb's smiles like a veritable Garden of Eden from the coral strand along which its palm groves are strewn, whilst the recesses of the Gebel Akhdar, the Green Mountains, which rise in the far distance to a height of over 9,000 feet, conceal fertile and well watered valleys where grow in terraces apples, peaches, grapes, and other products of a more temperate climate in rich profusion. But from the sea not a single tree, not a blade of grass, is visible to mitigate the glare of the fiery rocks or of the sun-scorched houses quivering in the pitiless light. This is the cool season of the year, and the thermometer stands no higher than 80deg. in the shade! It is difficult to conceive, even with the help of such terms of comparison, the furnace temperature of the summer months, when no breeze abates either night or day the reflected heat stored up in the flanks of every surrounding cliff. Yet the single boon of a natural harbour, so rare on this inhospitable coast, has been sufficient to neutralize all the climatic disadvantages of Muscat and to convert it into an important centre of commercial and political activity. Of

THE EARLY HISTORY OF OMAN

before European enterprise invaded the East little is known, beyond the fact that for nearly 900 years it was governed by a succession of more or less independent Arab rulers until the Portuguese made their appearance on the scene in the beginning of the 16th century. In 1508 the great Albuquerque, after ravaging the coasts of Oman, landed the forces of his fleet off Muscat, and, having taken the city by storm, planted on its walls the blue and white standard of Portugal, which was to wave over them for nearly one hundred and fifty years. Her maritime power had already long been on the wane before the Arabs, in 1650, succeeded in expelling her last garrison from the forts which still dominate the town of Muscat as the only permanent relics of her long ascendency. During the remainder of the 17th and almost the whole of the 18th century the Arabs of Oman, though for a time reduced to subjection by the Persians under the iron hand of Nadir Shah, not only maintained their independence, but sent their buccaneering fleets across the seas as far even as Zanzibar, which Seyyid S

THE FAR EASTERN CRISIS.

JAPAN STILL WAITING FOR RUSSIA.

WARLIKE PREPARATIONS.

LONDON, JANUARY 1.

Japanese officials in London state that the situation in the Far East is unchanged. So far as they are aware, Russia's reply has not yet been received at Tokio. It is now twelve days since Japan's communication was placed in the hands of Baron Rosen and it is known to have been before the Czar's Government for over a week. An answer from Russia may now be expected any day, but the Japanese Government does not intend to force Russia's hands until a reasonable time has elapsed. If, however, no reply is received by the middle of next week an inquiry will probably be addressed to the Russian Minister at Tokio as to the date on which the Czar's Government expects to be in a position to inform Japan of its intentions.

The irritation prevailing at St. Petersburg under cover of an air of calmness is spoken of by the correspondent there of the "New York Herald." "This irritation is centred largely against the English and American people on account of their undoubted sympathies for Japan. To understand this fully you must realise that in the highest circles dominating politics here the conviction is irrevocably imbedded that without the support and encouragement of those two countries Japan would never dare to declare war upon Russia. From what I can glean of the tone here Russia will not recede an inch. She cannot. Russia's tradition, inherited from Peter the Great, is never to draw back from a position she has taken up. The present Czar, while an apostle of peace, is first of all a Russian.

The tension in diplomatic circles in this country over the situation in the Far East is so great that every symptom which can be regarded as an encouragement to hope is being seized upon. In this connection some diplomats think that the telegram from St. Petersburg published by the "Kolnische Zeitung" bears an official impress and is intended to pave the way for certain concessions by Russia. The message, which came through Reuter's Agency, stated that in Russian official circles it was maintained that there was no ground for the belief that war was inevitable between Russia and Japan. The reply of Japan it was added, was perfectly courteous and correct in form and made no mention of any desire that the Russian Government should reconsider its recent proposals. On the contrary, every opportunity was afforded for further negotiations.

Viscount Hayashi was at the Foreign Office, and remained there for twenty minutes. The Foreign Office is said to view the possibility of a conflict with much disquietude as it is feared that a third Power may step in to help Russia which would oblige England to assist Japan. In this connection Germany is looked upon with suspicion.

We understand that Viscount Hayashi, the Japanese Minister in London attended the Foreign Office in answer to a summons from the department, Lord Lansdowne is at present out of town, but his Excellency saw the Under Secretaries with whom he had an important consultation. It is understood that the business was connected with a message which the Foreign Office received from the British Legation in Tokio. The Japanese Minister has received no communication from his Government for some days, a circumstance which is taken to mean that the situation has undergone no change so far as the Japanese Government is concerned. The statement that Viscount Hayashi informed the Foreign Office authorities in his interview with them that it would be unsafe for Japan to wait longer than January 10 for the Russian reply as by that date the reinforcements of Russian warships would have reached the Far East, is untrue.

A Reuter telegram says that an important joint meeting of the Cabinet and the Privy Council has been held at Tokio to consider ways and means in view of the present grave situation but no difficulty is anticipated in providing for extraordinary expenditure including the amount required for the completion of the Seoul-Fusan Railway. It is now believed that unless Russia is willing to reconsider her terms Japan will immediately safeguard her interests in Korea, although such a step will not necessarily mean war with Russia.

The statement is made on the authority of a leading diplomat in this country that Notes have been exchanged between the various European capitals and Washington, with the result that a strict neutrality has been agreed upon in the event of war breaking out between Russia and Japan. Great Britain, at the same time, it is said, has pointed out that there is nothing in the demands made by Japan which does not accord with the assurances Russia has from time to time given with regard to her position in the Far East.

It is currently reported in financial circles in the City that inquiries were made on behalf of Russia last week as to the raising of a loan, and that the result was so unsatisfactory that the matter was dropped.

JAPANESE GOVERNMENT'S UNLIMITED CREDIT.

Tokio, Tuesday.—An emergency ordinance was promulgated late last night investing the Government with practically unlimited credit for the purpose of military defence. Three other ordinances have been issued relating to the Seoul-Fusan Railway, which is to be brought under closer official control, to the revision and organisation of the imperial military headquarters in time of war and to the establishment of a war council in time of war. These ordinances complete Japan's preparation for any emergency.

JAPAN'S PREPAREDNESS.

The "Times" Peking correspondent avers that the Japanese preparations for war are more complete through and detailed than the world probably has ever seen. He asks whether the time has not arrived for the English Government to make arrangements to meet the situation in the Far East. China will not take up arms voluntarily, but there are signs that Russia may wantonly attack her. England has made no preparations for such an eventuality.

JAPANESE SAILORS IMPRISONED IN RUSSIA.

A telegram to St. Petersburg from Vladivostok states that the captains and officers of some Japanese schooners, who were arrested at the end of August in Kamchatka for illegal traffic in fish have been found guilty and sentenced to fifty days' imprisonment.

RUSSIA'S HUGE ORDERS FOR MEAT.

Messrs. Getz Brothers, of San Francisco, have contracted with the Russian Government to supply three million pounds of mess meat. The orders to Messrs. Cudahy and Messrs. Armour were given out by Messrs. Getz.—Central News.

U.S. HINT TO RUSSIA.

In an article headed "Is our Treaty with China in Peril?" the New York "Sun" reviews the situation in the Far East as affecting American interests and says: "If it is proved that Russia is trying to prevent concessions from being made to us we shall have to ask ourselves very seriously whether our national interests will permit us to remain neutral in the event of a conflict between Russia and Japan. We have no intention of renouncing the commercial privileges embodied in our treaty with China. When common sense in other quarters recognises that fact we shall hear no more of underhand opposition to our reasonable demands for the prompt rectification of China's agreement with this country.—Reuter.

IMPORTANT ADMIRALTY ORDERS.

An important Admiralty Order to Naval Reserve men has been issued at Portsmouth. All men are requested to notify the address from which they could be summoned by telegraph for active service if required, also to communicate immediately to the authorities any changed of address.

Official inquiries are being made at Portsmouth Dockyard as to the number of ex-service men employed. It is presumed that the information is required in case the Naval Reserves should be called up, when ex-service men might replace the Reserves.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

ASSAM MUSTARD.

THE preliminary forecast of the Assam Mustard Crop for 1903-1904 states:—The season has been generally favourable to mustard cultivation. In the Surma Valley and parts of Lower and Central Assam, cultivation was to some extent impeded by heavy rain and consequent floods at the commencement of the sowing season, but weather conditions have proved generally favourable since then. Want of rain is being felt in Upper Assam, but no injury appears to have resulted from it as yet. The area sown in mustard during the current year is reported to be less than that of the last year in the Surma Valley and in Goalpara Kamrup, and Nowgong, but is expected to exceed it in the remaining districts of the Assam Valley. On the whole, the total area sown this year is likely to be nearly the same as last year. The prospects of the crop at present are generally good.

ACCORDING to official figures furnished by Police Commissioner Greene, it costs the citizens of New York one life per day, or 365 lives per annum, to keep the traffic of the streets moving. Out of this total sacrifice of human life, street cars were responsible for 172 deaths, wagons and trucks killed 146, sundry accidents caused 29 fatalities, runaway horses killed 7 persons, bicycles killed 2—while 9 deaths were charged to the automobile.

GREAT BRITAIN, RUSSIA, AND PERSIA.

A TELEGRAM received in St. Petersburg, Dec. 27 from Ashkabad said:—

The "Sakasplyskoe Obosreniye" publishes the following telegram from Persia:—"A British Consulate will shortly be opened at Turbat-i-Haideri.

In view of the fact that no British subjects reside in Turbat whose interests require the services of a consul, the establishment of the new consulate has undoubtedly not been decided upon for commercial reasons, but for the purpose of watching the operations of Russia in that region. Great Britain also desires to counteract more successfully the influence which Russia has obtained through ambulance work among the sick, which has become very popular among the natives." The journal considers that the interest of Russia demand the establishment of a Russian consulate at Turbat.

The "Kolnische Zeitung" publishes the following telegram from St. Petersburg:—

According to Russian reports the Shah of Persia has granted to a Persian merchant a concession for the construction of a railway from Teheran to Shimran, which is to be completed in a year. The line will have branches to Gulsaak and Shac Abad. A start has been made in the work of constructing the road from Meiseh to Kasvin, to the great commercial town of Hamadan on the road from Teheran to Baghdad. In Russian circles it is expected that the new road will facilitate Russia's commercial relations with Persia. The work of constructing the road from the Russian frontier to Tabriz has also been begun. The portion of the road from Questa to Kirman via Nushki will be constructed in such a way that it can be used at any time as a railway embankment. In Russian command maiitary circles the greatest importance is attached to this new undertaking.

The 'Novoe Vremya" in a leading article entitled "England and Persia," criticises certain rumours to the effect that English diplomatists are proposing on Anglo-Russian condominium in Persia under which England shall have control of the south and Russia of the north; while the central administration shall be under the supervision of both Powers. Former English proposals to define the respective spheres of influence of England and Russia in Persia have, says the St. Petersburg journal, had no effect. The influence of England in Persia is steadily on the wane and the Persian Government, as she incidents in connection with Lord Curzon's recent visit to Bushire shows, has lost its fear of England. Persia has in Russia a powerful neighbour, who will not permit of any plotting on the part of England against her independence. The rumours in question then can only have their origin in England's desire to secure concessions from Persia in return for her own abandonment of plan which exists only infancy.

The "Novoe Vremya" admits that the economic situation of Persia is serious, but asserts that Russia is doing a great deal to improve it, and that for Russia it can only be advantageous that Persia should retain her independence. England, on the other hand, is unwilling to content herself with the modest part of a promoter of the economic interest of Persia. It is necessary for her to guarantee the security of India by gaining control of Southern Persia. This control once secured, England will build a railway line from Seistan through Southern Persia to connect the Indian railways with the railway system of Asia Minor, Russia will then be cut off from the open sea throughout the Near East. Russia, concludes the article far from helping to bring such plans into realisation, will preserve the independence of Persia and the inviolability of her territory.

THE RUSSO-PERSIAN FRONTIER.

A telegrams from St. Petersburg to the "Cologne Gazette" says that, according to reports from Asiabad, the Persian Turcomans continued hostilities against the Governor of Astrabad, while the troops sent against them were going over to the enemy owing to lack of provisions and their inferior equipment. The Turcomans were fully prepared for a winter campaign. Orders had been issued for the capture and beheading of a revolted Khan on account of his having fomented disturbances. Another Khan had refused to join his troops to those of the Governor.

RUSSIAN RAILWAYS IN ASIA.

The "Cologne Gazette" publishes the following telegram from St. Petersburg:—

"The Russian Ministry of Public Works intends undertaking surveys next year for a railway line between Samarkand and Tarmys, on the Amu-Daria, on the Russo-Afghan frontier. An uninterrupted railway line from Central Russia into the interior of Asia is regarded as of the highest importance in case of war. Great Britain has already built a railway brigade over the Cabul River, and is preparing to extend the railway to Cabul, where the Russian and Indian railway may meet."

THE BAGHDAD RAILWAY.

The first meeting of the board of the new company for the construction of the Konia-Eregli-Bugurlu Railway (the first section of the so-called Baghdad Railway) was held at Frankfurt-on-Main on Dec. 30. According to the Frankfurter Zeitung "Herr Ginner of Berlin, was elected chairman, and Herr Schrader, also of Berlin vice-chairman. In addition to Herr Holzmann and Herr Riese, of Frankfurt-on-Main, who were previously elected, Dr. Zander, of Constantinople M. Edouard Huguenin vice chairman of the Anatolian Railway, and Herr Mackensen, now at Konia, have been appointed managers. The head office of the company will be situated at Frankfurt-on-Main and will be managed by Herr Holzmann and Herr Riese. Herr Mackensen, who will have charge of the construction of the line, will manage a branch office of the company at Konia. Dr. Zander and M. Edouard Huguenin will be entrusted with the control of another branch office in Constantinople. The board of supervision at its meeting approved the contract by which the enterprise of constructing the first section of the Baghdad Railway, 296 kilometres in length, is transferred from the Societe Imperiale Ottomane du Chemin de Fer de Baghdad to the company for the construction of the Konia, Eregli, and Bugurlu Railway.

INDIA AND THE EASTERN TELEGRAPH EXTENSION COMPANY.

SIR EDWARD SASSON, in the course of a long letter to the "Times," says:—

I am afraid Sir, that I am intruding on your valuable space at too great a length; but I ask your permission to refer to the satisfactory results which have followed the reduction of the rate charged per word for telegrams to India. On March 1 of last year the rate was reduced from 4s. to 2s. 6d. per word. This great advantage to the telegraphing public was only achieved thanks to the pressure of opinion brought to bear on the home Government and on the Indian Government departments by the various chambers of commerce both here and in India by the press and may I say by the efforts of the members of the Imperial Telegraphs Committee.

Previous to this reduction the rate had remained stationary for over 15 years at 4s. per word, and the reply constantly given to our appeals for a reasonable charge was, on the part of the companies, that Indian traffic was "inelastic," and that reduced rates offered no hope of a compensating increase of traffic; on the part of the Indian Government the reply amounted to an acknowledgment that they lay helpless in the toils of these companies by virtue of obscure agreements of long standing. It is highly satisfactory to find from the recently-issued report of the Director-General of Telegraphs in India, that the "inelastic" argument has proved to be a fallacy, and that the traffic to and from India has responded quickly to the easement given to the public. There is, however, the regrettable fact that, to obtain this reduced rate, India has had still further to enmesh herself in the unholy "joint-purse agreement" with the companies, a agreement which, while originally of the "heads I win, tails you lose" class, has, if possible, under recent conditions, become even more one-sided. India has now not even the questionable sport of tossing against a certainty! Shortly, the agreement made by the Indian Government to procure the permission of the companies to reduce the rate, was as follows:—From March 1, 1902 India to absolish the extra terminal charge which she received for telegrams to and from Burma; and she Government of India undertaking to guarantee the "Cis-India Joint Purse" against loss for 10 years," to the extent of paying one-third of the deficiencies in the yearly revenue of the joint purse below the assumed standard revenue of £300,000 subject to a maximum yearly guarantee of £45,000. The amount of this net loss to the Indian Government is not yet published. We know from the report that the decrease in terminal receipts due to the reduced rates has, for this year, cost India £14,333. But, as the Australian traffic which, if it had passed through India, would have at least diminished her loss, now goes almost altogether through the recently laid Australia to Durban cable, India will probably for a little time to come have the sad satisfaction of handing over any sum up to £45,000, annually, besides acquiescing in the aversion of traffic from her own lines. For instance, from the last report of the Director-General of Indian Telegraphs we find that, whereas in October 1901, the month prior to the opening of the Australia-Cape cable, the number of words crossing India from Australia homewards, and therefore profitable to India, was 133,757; in March 1903 that number had fallen to 9,870, a decrease of 91.32 per cent. It is not impossible that even the small trans-Indian traffic in March have been due to the fortnight's break in the Australia-Cape cable, which was referred to by Sir J. Wolfe Barry.

CHICAGO THEATRE FIRE.

AWFUL DETAILS: HEART-RENDING SCENES.

OVER 600 LIVES LOST.

The exact number of lives lost in the terrible fire in the Iroquois Theatre, in Chicago, on Wednesday afternoon, (December 30) cannot yet be stated. The telegrams show that there are 534 bodies in the improvised mortuaries near the theatre. Numbers of the dead, however, were taken to undertakers' establishments when the buildings hastily prepared for the reception of the dead were filled. Of the 157 in the hospitals one third will probably die. The total death roll probably exceeds six hundred. The number of injured is about two hundred.

The cause of the fire, says a Central News message, is definitely known to have been an electric spark which set fire to some of the flimsy scenery.

When the fire broke out the theatre was in darkness in order to make more effective a song to be sung in "The Pale Moonlight." This fact probably had much to do with the terrible panic which followed the cry of "Fire!"

In the galleries many were trampled to death in the rush for safety. It was in the galleries that the loss of life principally occurred. Those on the ground floor were able to get out out with much less difficulty and only three occupants of the ground-floor seats were suffocated.

MYSTERY OF THE CURTAIN.

The special asbestos curtain designed to prevent a stage fire spreading to the auditorium was rung down but half-way down it stuck fast. Its presence in that position was worse than its absence altogether, for the strong draught through the aperture beneath the curtain carried the flames through to the auditorium with irresistible force. Had the curtain fallen properly, the audience would have been protected, but the members of the company would have suffered. As it is, it is believed that every member of the company escaped though three of the stage hands were killed.

According to one story, the performers themselves left the curtain halfway down, and took to flight. Indeed, it is suggested that the fire might have been extinguished at the beginning had the actors retained their presence of mind.

The authorities certify that the building was as fireproof as it could be made. This is practically proved by the fact that little damage has been done to the building. The fabric is unharmed. Only the fittings have suffered.

A TERRIBLE TEN MINUTES

The outbreak of fire, the panic, and the terrible crush all occurred within ten minutes.

When it was known on the stage that a fire had occurred, every effort was done to prevent a panic among the audience. The manager ordered the orchestra to continue playing and Mr. Foy, the leading comedian, came to the front and spoke some reassuring words. The theatre employes in the auditorium did all they could to allay alarm.

The only point in which the theatre authorities are censured is the absence of external escapes. These were to have been attached to the building, but are not yet in place.

Innumerable pathetic incidents occurred in the mortuaries where the victims lie. Most of them are women and children.

The work of identifying the dead progresses very slowly, and it will be a long time before a full list of the victims is available.

FACES TRAMPLED AWAY.

A Reuter special message says that there are scores and scores of bodies of which the faces have been completely trampled away. One man's body had been cut into nine parts and beheaded.

Bishop Fallows, of Chicago, who was passing rushed in and helped in the work of rescue. "God forbid," he said, "that I should see such a sight again. I have been on a battlefield, but I have never seen anything half so grassome."

A LADY'S STORY.

One of the most remarkable escapes was that of Miss Plamondon's party, who occupied a box. She was the first of her party to see the flames, and called the attention of the others to it. She says, "One of the actors appeared before the curtain and requested the audience to keep their seats. Just then the people in the balconies arose and crowded forward in order to obtain a better view of the fire. At that movement a woman in the rear of the house screamed. Then the seething audience rose filled with uncontrollable terror, and rushed madly from the danger. Few men were in the theatre, but I saw several pulling and pushing women and children aside."

In explaining how she escaped Miss Plamondon added: "As I look at it now I must have walked on the prostrate bodies as they struggled at the main entrance, where I saw people fall fainting almost within touching distance of safety. All our party escaped in the same manner but so bereft of clothing that the first thing we did was to rush to the shops to buy wraps."

ROBBING THE DEAD.

Over a dozen thieves and pickpockets were arrested charged with robbing the dead and injured. Two of them were provided with baskets to carry the plunder.

The actors and actresses took refuge in an alley behind the theatre many of the latter being only partly dressed. Scores of chorus girls escaped, clad in tights and sixty supernumeraries, in the basement escaped through a coal hole to the pavement.

FORTY EXITS.

Most of the loss of life was quite needless. With forty amble exits the audience fought amid the darkness and smoke to reach the light and air through the three or four doors they knew. When fire escapes were provided the crowd was so great that many persons were precipitated to the ground and killed.

It appears that the building was not quite complete and that some of the emergency escapes were not finished. One of these was built on the side of the building fifty feet above a stone-paved alley. There was, however, no ladder by which to reach the ground. This escape was crowded with women, whom the frantic crowd behind gradually pushed over the railing to their death on the flags beneath, to be themselves in their turn hurled down. The occupants of an adjoining building finally succeeded in bridging the gap with planks and saved a few persons, but only after more than twenty persons had lost their lives.

PHENOMENA OF DEATH.

So many victims death must have come suddenly, as scores were found by the firemen still seated facing the stage, having evidently been asphyxiated. Among the bodies of the dead laid out at the mortuary and elsewhere a strange uniformity was observed. In nearly every case the victim's left arm was held stiff and close to the side, while the right arm was stretched out as if warding off the peril.

"LIKE RATS IN A TRAP."

Most of the occupants of the first gallery were caught like rats in a trap when the fire burst out. With a simultaneous rush they made for the exits in the corridors and fought tooth and nail in their desperate efforts to escape. When the firemen reached the balcony they found some of the bodies in an upright position, wedged between the stairs like so many sticks, some burned to cinders and others suffocated. Some of the poor creatures in their frenzy leaped over the balcony-rail into the auditorium.

Dozens of men, women, and children jumped from the windows, and most of these were saved, but many were crushed to death on the pavements, which were shortly converted into sheets of ice by the freezing of the water from the fire engines. The weather was intensely cold—it was 27 deg. below freezing point. Two huge gas tanks at the sides of the burning stage—which almost immediately collapsed—exploded with terrific force, hurling fragments of wood and iron through the roof.

THE DEADLY STAIRCASE.

The greatest loss of life occurred at the foot of the stairways leading down from the upper balconies. As that point the bodies of the unfortunate persons fleeing from the flames were piled 12ft. deep.

In the balcony the firemen found it impossible to make headway, because the dead and injured were lying so tightly wedged and in such numbers that they were forced to crawl over the great mass of dead and dying people.

Two English chorus girls, lightly clad as stage fairies were terribly injured. They had jumped from a stage window where they had stood for fully five minutes in the bitterly cold weather. Both were burned all over their bodies, and the doctors say that they could have recovered if their injuries had not been made fatal by the terrible cold to which they had been exposed.

MOSTLY CHILDREN.

The majority of the victims were girls under twenty and children of from eight to twelve years of age. Dragged out by main force in many instances, all the bodies were shockingly burned and the scalps were bare. The children's bodies were crushed almost beyond recognition.

The fire was out by about five o'clock, but the firemen's work was far from ended. In danger of falling walls, they continued their search for the dead. Fearing the collapse, the firemen caused many bodies which had been placed in the premises of the Chicago Real Estate Company, adjoining the theatre, to be removed.

The firemen displayed great heroism, some rushing up in the smoke, and same carrying down as many as two at a time.

The livery-stable drivers, on strike have unanimously voted a ten days' truce in order to help to bury the dead.

THE MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, JANUARY 1.

HOME.

A Cotton Trade meeting has urged the Government to take measures against international gambling in cotton.

A robbery of over £2,000 in bank notes has occured in a boarding-house at Kensington. A young Bavarian, employed as a manservant in the house has been arrested.

A serious fire, by which a large building containing a theatre nine shops, and a clubroom was completely destroyed, occurred early on Tuesday morning at Teddington.

Earl's Barton-Grange, Northamptonshire, the residence of Mrs. Hornby, was destroyed by fire on Monday morning. The damage is estimated at nearly £35,000.

Ecclesiastical.—Dr. Bourne, the new Roman Catholic Archbishop of Westminster, was enthroned on Tuesday.—The London Missionary Society has received a gift of £10,000 for work in New Guinea.

Elections.—The result of the polling in the Ludlow Division of Shropshire was:—Hunt, (U.), 4,393; Horne (L.), 3,423.—Three more vacancies have been occasioned by death.

Fatal fall from Sca Fell.—On Saturday morning a Mr. A. Goodall of Keswick, while climbing Sca Fell, slipped on an ice-slope, fell 400ft., and was killed on the spot.

FOREIGN.

Afghanistan.—The Ameer is now studying Russian. His instructors are regarded by some people as Russian spies.

Chile.—The whole Cabinet has resigned.

Congo State.—Sir A. Jones's visit to Belgium did not secure a continuance of the service of English steamers from Antwerp to Boma. A contract is probable with a German firm for a new line.

France.—The Revision Committee to which new documents in the Dreyfus case were referred has unanimously decided that the request for revision is justified.—An arbitration convention between France and Italy has been signed, in the Senate on Saturday. M. Delcasse made a statement on foreign affairs.—The Senate has passed the Budget as voted by the Chamber, and the session has closed. M. Bourgeois, President of the Chamber has resigned. Some of the Abbe Loisy works have been placed upon the Index by the Pope.—Captain Lenfant of the Colonial Artillery, has reached the Shari in a launch, proving the connexion of the waterways from Lake Chad to the Binue.

Germany.—The German colonies have a population of 5,125 Germans, of whom 1537 are officials and soldiers. Their cost to the empire since 1884 has been over £10,000,000.

Morocco.—The town of Settat, in a district previously reported tranquil, has been pillaged and partly destroyed by the surrounding tribes.

Panama.—Great Britain has recognized the new Republic.—Colombia has made fresh proposals to the United States.

Russia.—A Moscow Correspondent has received trustworthy information confirming the report of a fresh plot to attack the Kishineff Jews.

The Far East.—Russia is considering the last Japanese Note, and will probably reply within ten days. In Russian official circles war is said to be regarded as not inevitable or impending; but both countries are preparing for emergencies, and the prospect of a conflict causes increasing apprehension in Russian commercial circles.—The Argentine cruisers Rivadavia and Moreno, now completing at Genoa, have been purchased by Japan for £1,500,000. The Japanese Government has guaranteed a 6 per cent. loan of 10,000,000 "yen" for the Seoul-Fusan Railway and granted 2,000,000 yen to complete the work next year. A High Council of War has been created, and an emergency ordinance has given the Government practically unlimited credit for military purposes.—Our Peking Correspondent says that in the event of war China will not voluntarily take arms, but Russia may provoke China into hostilities. The preparations of Japan are very thorough.—Russian papers display lively irritation against the British Press.—A Washington telegram says that the United States Government is pressing Korea to open Wi-ju, and urging China to ratify the commercial treaty, with a view to the early opening of Antung and Mukden.—An American warship has been ordered to Chemulpho.

Turkey.—Under pressure the Council of State has recommended the Sultan to ask Italy for an officer to reorganise the Macedonian gendarmerie.

Obituary.—Signor Giuseppe Zanardelli, ex-Premier of Italy, Sir H. Bullard, M.P. (C.), for Norwich, Mr. C. L'Orr Ewing, M.P. (U.) for the Ayr Burghs, Sir W. Allan, M.P. (L.) for Gateshead; Mr. George Gissing the novelist; the Marquis of Sligo; Mr. S. W. Baker, of Tonga; Sir W. F. Agnew; Maj.-Gen. R. A. Anderson; Maj.-Gen. J. P. Campbell; Sir George Thomson; the Hon. John Tudhope; and Mr. Andrew Pattullo, a member of the Ontario Legislature, who killed himself in London.—"Times."

THE UNITED STATES.

A Theatre fire in Chicago on Wednesday during a pantomime caused a fearful panic among the audience, and 392 lives are believed to have been lost. Two Railway accidents last week caused 60 and 18 deaths respectively.

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INDIA AND OUR COTTON SUPPLY.

INTERVIEW WITH MR. E. STANSFIELD.

A REPORT of an interview with Mr. Edwin Stansfield chairman of the India Committee of the British Cotton-growing Association is given in the "Manchester Guardian." Mr. Stansfield explains the importance of the development of cotton-growing in India where he urges, we might very largely increase the crop of that kind of American cotton for the want of which the trade is now suffering.

With cotton at the present price, continued Mr. Stansfield, there is a fine opportunity for the Government to develop the resources of India in a manner which is sure result in our profit ultimately, by their taking a larger amount of our cloth of superior quality. There has, unhappily, been an impression in India for many years past that Lancashire had no interest in Indian cotton. This is unfortunate. It is the duty not only of Lancashire but of the Government and of the country to take a far wider interest in our great dependency for our mutual benefit in the future. You would like to know something of the present samples which are being exhibited? I may say that in such as are grown from indigenous native seed the cotton is too short in staple for our general production of yarns. It is clean but short. But the samples of cotton which have been grown from the exotic seed would meet our wants in most of our medium counts, and we had 500,000 bales of this class of cotton at the present time from India, the cotton corner would soon be a thing of the past. It is, of course, free of the want of this "style" of cotton that our trade at the present time is severely suffering and not from the want of long-staple cotton such as the Egyptian. Undoubtedly the exhibition (of samples of Indian-grown cotton at the offices of the Manchester Cotton Association) will be of the greatest value in showing those engaged in the trade what the possibilities of production in India are in supplying that class of cotton which we most need. It is true that we could not at once produce all we required but the 500,000 bales which I have mentioned could be given us next year if only the Government would wake up to the importance of the subject and the effort were begun at once. Of course the possibility that the Government may not give us all the help that we are expecting only emphasises the fact that the trade and all those interested in it would be well advised to support the British Cotton growing Association, who can only act effectively if they are supplied with the means. Certainly the help of the Government is required in establishing seed farms in the cotton districts and appointing European and American supervisors. The rest would very soon follow. It will be obvious to you that the more the Government assists the more really will the public come in and support us. They can do so by money and votes—I mean by putting pressure on our members of Parliament. Why do not Lancashire members support us in the endeavour so to increase the growth of cotton within the empire as to make us more and more independent of America! When they do not support us the Government is only too apt to look upon our movement as a agitation among people who are of small importance or who perhaps have only private interests to serve. I am bound to say that I think our Lancashire members of Parliament have been somewhat remiss in not more closely looking after the interests of a community whose prosperity depends upon the cotton industry. So little help has been done by the Government in India that with the exception of the Bombay province there is no part of India where an agricultural agency has been established to guide and direct the native agriculturist in the best cultivation of his crops in general much less in the raising of a cotton crop. To sum up, I may say that I consider there is no part of the world which can give us the quantity necessary to supply the shortage of cotton in our Lancashire mills so rapidly and cheaply as India. If we could get this 500,000 bales from India it would put us in an independent position. And production could be rapidly increased. The year after we might have 1,000,000 bales; the year after that an additional 1,000,000. Within the next five years India could produce 3,000,000 bales of cotton, and one-half of its production would be equal to our missing American.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE

SQUADRON ORDERS, BY MAJOR T. W. CU , COMMANDING BO. LT. HORSE.

Bombay, 18th January.

1. There will be a parade (To-morrow Tuesday), the 19th instant, at 7 a.m., at Jaurch Gate Station.
Dress—Drill order.

By Order,
F. A. REDDIE, Lieu
Ag. Adjutant, Bo. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR R. W DUNLOP, COMMANDING, B. V. R.

Bombay, 18th January.

1. It is notified for information that the Corps will hold a Camp of Instruction at Santa Cruz from the 30th January to the 6th February 1904, both days inclusive. The Annual Inspection will probably take place at the Camp on the morning of the 6th February.

2. There will be Company Drill for "A" and "C" Companies on the Oval, near Sir Richard Temple's Statue, at 5-30 p.m. on Tuesday the 19th instant.
Dress—Plain Clothes with Rifles and Side Arms.

3. There will be Company Drill for D Company at the Telegraph Quarters, Wadley Road, at 5 p.m. on Wednesday the 20th instant, and every Wednesday until further orders.
Dress—Plain Clothes, Side arms to be worn.

4. There will be a Company Drill for F Company at St Mary's College grounds at 8-15 p.m. on Tuesday the 19th instant.
Dress—Plain Clothes, Side Arms to be worn.

5. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to F Company:—No. 5753 Vol J E Campbell.

6. No. 5658 Cadet H F Young is transferred from K to F Company from this date.

By Order.
P. H. ROGERS, Major,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, BY LIEUT-COL. LO RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 18th January.

1. Orderly Sergeants for the week.
No. 1 Coy, Sergt D. A. Pinder next for duty Sergt G. W. Murray.
No. 2 Coy, Sergt T. Brooks next for duty Sergt W. Ewing.

2. The following drills will take place this week—
No 1 Coy (Town Hall Compound).
Tuesday at 6-30 p.m., 10" R.M.L. Gun Drill.
No. 2 Coy (Nesbit Lane Head Quarters).
Tuesday and Thursday at 9-45 p.m., 10" R.M.L. Gun Drill.
Tuesday next drag at Kurla on Tuesday and Thursday next. Trains leave the Victoria Terminus at 5-30, 5-50, and 6-5 a.m., (local time) and Byculla 12 minutes later.

4. There will be practice for Gun Layers in the Town Hall Compound on Wednesday next the 20th inst. at 6-45 a.m.

5. A proficiency class is about to be formed. Members who intend going in for certificates are requested to send their names to Head Quarters, Fort, at once.

6. The following will parade at Colaba North Fort on Thursday morning the 21st instant at 6-30 a.m. for 10" R.M.L. and 6" B.L. Gun Drill. Dress Khaki, putties not to be worn. Expenses will be paid to members on parade.

7. The Corps will parade at the Corps Club Apollo Bunder, on Saturday next the 23rd inst., at 4 p.m., and proceed to Colaba North Fort to commence the Annual Gun Target Practice. Members who cannot parade at the Club may proceed direct to Colaba.
Dress—Khaki, putties to be worn.

8. The following members having joined lately have been taken on the strength of the Corps, and posted as under:—
No. 960 Gunner F. B. Plunkett, No. 2 Sub Div. No. 2 Coy.
No. 941 Gunner C. Russell, No. 1 Sub Div. No. 3 Coy.
No. 982 Sapper H. Rickwood, Electric Engineering Coy.

9. The following promotions have been ordered in No. 3 Coy with effect from the 1st instant:—
Corpl. A. J. Childs to be Sergeant vice Illsley reverted.
Ag. Bdr. H. M. Dwyer to be Corporal vice Childs promoted.

10. Leave of absence for 12 months has been granted to Gunner G. Killsiwith effect from the 14th February.

11. E. E. Company will parade in the Town Hall Compound at 6-30 p.m. (to-morrow) Tuesday 19th January when the men will be appointed either Electricians or Engine drivers. All men not on parade will in their absence be nominated to either duty.

By Order.
A. F. E. STIFFE, Capt. R.
Adjutant, B. V. A.

AN article in the current "Leisure Hour" discusses the safety of the magnificent library at the Vatican, Rome. At its head is a Cardinal, Archbishop Capecelatro, who lives in his diocese at Capua, so that his position is merely nominal. He never comes to Rome, and the whole management of the library is left to a few inferior men, both in position as well as intelligence. It is, perhaps, the only library in the world which has not a general catalogue and the least protection. Indeed, close to the twenty-five rooms in which the library is housed, above its great hall, are apartments where Vatican employés live with their families, without fire-engines, or other modern appliances to extinguish fire, and having, in case of need, as was proved on the evening of November 2, only four men to rely upon.

FLORILINE.—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet toothbrush produces a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delight ul fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant Floriline being composed in parts of Honey and Sweet Herbs is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depots, Farringdon Road London, England.

MILITARY RETIREMENTS IN 1904.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

General N. Stevenson, March 15; General Sir G. C. Bird, Indian Army, March 31; General Sir R. Harrison, R.E., May

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, JANUARY 1.

RATS.

Sir Henry Blake's story of the perfidy of the Hong Kong rat-catchers is one of those that would be 'blacked-out' of the papers were we censored as they are in Russia. It is a tradition as old as the rats themselves, that the rat-catcher whom you employ to clear your premises of the rodents is very careful always to leave one fine healthy pair in possession. Possibly the species of mammal in the world multiplies with such rapidity as the rat. Somewhere it has been figured out how many rats may result from just one couple being left undisturbed in possession. The figures are simply astonishing. To realise the possibilities of increase, one has to remember that the rat is fully matured, a husband and a father by the time he is six month's old. The litters number four or five a year, and run as high as ten at a time. One pair of rats will thus in a twelvemonth produce fifty; from fifty results numbers which stagger even the statistician. Therefore, the rat-catcher who leaves a deposit of rats behind him in the house which he has been called upon to purge of its pest, needs no lessons from the guileful East upon the manner in which to prosecute his nefarious art.

INCARNATE VORACITY.

Some years ago a well-known Society woman, with enthusiasm snatched from a then new "craze," went slumming in the East End of London. She came across a family of hopelessly poor children. Poor little brats they seemed on the verge of starvation, so thin and wan they were. What was the good soul's indignation, therefore, to see that they had with them a big, fat, well-nourished mongrel, whose condition contrasted cruelly with their own. In amazement the visitor asked why the children's father kept a dog while they starved. "Father gave sixpence for the dawg, mum," answered the eldest boy, "and we wants it. The rats was so many, they was, they used to eat our toes at night, but now the dawg keeps 'em off." The tragedy at Lewisham this year where rats killed an infant, is corroboration of the story. But to the voracity of these creatures there is no limit. Chambers records an instance of thirty-five dead horses being picked clean to the bone by rats in a Paris slaughter-house, in a single night. One has heard of ants serving an elephant in similar fashion in the course of their army's eight hours march, but thirty-five horses!

THE INVINCIBLE TOOTH.

The tooth of the rat is one of nature's finest implements. Its edge is an hard and sharp as the finest cold steel. The rat keeps in constant practice. To gnaw off the legs of a living bird does not come amiss, and to destroy the soles of elephants feet is one of its records. An instance of this occurred close home, and does not admit of doubt. Some years ago the elephants at the Zoo were observed to be very restless could not keep still, and appeared tender about the feet. The authorities invoked the aid of Frank Buckland, the Sherlock Holmes of natural history and zoology. He traced the circumstance to rats. At night they stole from their runs, and as the elephants slept, calmly nibbled and tore at the huge feet. The quicks and been eaten completely off the mighty nails, and the flesh beneath tunnelled. Apparently similar tricks had been resorted to in the case of the hippotamus, for several times pulped rats were found where the creature had turned in his sleep and crushed his minute enemies beneath his flanks.

FESTIVAL AND TRAGEDY.

It has fallen to America this year to furnish the railway tragedy which seems to be inevitably associated with the Christmas season. The appalling accident in Pennsylvania cannot surprise those who closely studied the remarkable report which Colonel York presented to the Board of Trade on his return from a tour of inspection of the American railways this year. No one, of course, could have foreseen the immediate cause of the present accident, but the impression of American railways is that they take risks which we dare not contemplate in this country. Signalling is in an inchoate condition. . . Some roads have hardly any signals at all. . . Two or more trains are constantly permitted to be in the same section at the same time, and are permitted, under certain conditions, to travel in either direction on either track. On two occasions it happened to the train in which I was travelling to be switched across from the proper track to the wrong track. . . . On both occasions we travelled at a high rate of speed, there being no signals for the guidance or control of the train.

NEARER HOME.

But we have our own faults. The roll of Christmas tragedies on the railway in this country is a terrible one. The wreck of the Irish Limited at Abergele—not, by the way, a Christmas one—was similar in many of its features to this latest. It drew from Colonel Rich a comment which is worth considering at this period of the year. The practice of treating railway servants he found was increasing, and would inevitably lead to the swelling of the roll of accidents. The railway companies, he declared, possessed printed codes of rules which were very good in principle, but were made principally with the object of being produced when accidents happen from the breach of them, and that the companies systematically allowed them to be broken without taking the slightest notice of the disobedience.

OTHER PEOPLE'S MONEY.

That familiar heading should possess a special and rather genial significance for the Leeds deputations whose trips about the country at the cost of the ratepayers an unsympathetic auditor has been criticising. Leeds, Glasgow, and Liverpool rank high for the exceptional generosity with which their deputations treat themselves. Somebody will write us a history of deputations one of these days; there is a world of humour in their story. That history will explain, perhaps, what really happened to that lost legion from Leeds which went to Edinburgh and Glasgow to inspect cemeteries and dine with the bailies. Edinburgh was reached a day too late; the visit to Glasgow was similarly unfortunate. In both cases the lunch of promise had disappeared twenty-four hours earlier; there was no festive escort to the cemeteries. The Leeds deputation, which had been lost and was found, did its funeral round with spirits chastened by abstention from all the good cheer anticipated.

THEORY AND PRACTICE.

Not everybody regards deputations so philosophically as Mr. Gladstone became accustomed to do. His definition of a deputation was, a "noun signifying many, but not signifying much." It is just six weeks short of the half-century since a deputation from the Peace Society, composed of representatives from Darlington, Birmingham, and Bristol, knocked at the doors of the Imperial Palace at Moscow. They had come to petition the Czar to avert the then impending war. The circumstance is interesting in the present condition of matters in the Far East. The Czar received them magnificently; and, although their pilgrimage proved abortive, he showed himself sensible of the excellent motive which had prompted it. In that he differed from the present Sir Edward Grey's grandfather upon whom waited a deputation to advocate reformatories. Well, gentlemen, he said in the end, the fact is, so long as there is a pocket to pick, there will be a pickpocket to pick it, and so bowed them out. Lord Palmerston was equally but not so openly obdurate with a deputation which wished for a remission of wine duties. He told them a story of his grandfather. I hope you liked my wine, the latter said to his guests at dinner. As a member of the Government I ought not to tell you that I get my champagne direct from a smuggler. I am answerable for the port, as I made it myself.

THE SHADOW OF COMING EVENTS.

Now that the spiritualism and murder trial at the Cape has passed its final phase, it will be of interest to recall an affair of which Devonians know the history—the story, not of a murder discovered by any pretence to occult influence, but one prevented mysteriously. A farmer living at Lapford, a little place between the Barnstaple and Exeter, dreamed thrice in succession that he saw a pit dug in one of his fields, and some of his property cast into it. At the third time of dreaming he got up, dressed, and went to his fields. All his stock was safe, and feeling rather an ass, he turned for home. As he did so he heard the thud, thud of a spade, and caught sight of a man digging by lantern-light. The digger fled at his approach. It was a grave upon which he had been at work. By its brink lay a huge knife. On his way back the farmer met one of his maid-servants. She had had a desperate quarrel with the man to whom she had been engaged, she said, but he had prevailed upon her to meet him for the last time at two o'clock that morning, when he had something to show her. This is what he had to show you, said the farmer, leading her to the grave which his dream had prevented her occupying.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

ADMIRALTY, Dec. 21.

Royal Naval Reserve—Sub-Lieut. A. V. Cowell to be Lieutenant.

Dec. 22.

In accordance with the provisions of her late Majesty's Order in Council of June 29, 1900, the undermentioned engineer commanders have been placed on the Retired List, with permission to assume the rank of engineer captain—namely:—A. Palmer, J. W. W. Waghorn.

Dec. 23.

In accordance with the provisions of his Majesty's Order in Council of Oct. 9 1903 Staff Paymr. W. H. J. Pyne has been promoted to the rank of fleet paymaster in his Majesty's fleet.

Clerk J. C. Boardman has been promoted to the rank of assistant paymaster in his Majesty's fleet.

Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve.—The undermentioned gentleman has been appointed a surgeon—namely:—W. Allan.

Dec. 24.

Royal Naval Reserve—In accordance with the regulations for the Royal Naval Reserve:—Engineer A. Walker has been placed on the Retired List, with permission to assume the rank of retired chief engineer.

Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve—The undermentioned gentlemen have been appointed surgeons namely—M. S. Paterson, M.B., S.B., M.R.C.S.; R. J. E. Hanson M.B. B.C., M.G.

Admiralty, 29th December.

Captain George Le Clerc Egerton, C.B., has been appointed a Naval Aide-de-Camp to His Majesty the King. Dated 28th December.

The undermentioned Acting Sub-Lieutenants have been confirmed in the rank of Sub-Lieutenant in His Majesty's Fleet:—

Sydney Boyd Richardson.

Dated 15th May

Basil Lancelot Wyman.

Dated 22nd July

John Preston Churchill, Lancaster Curzon Maude Roxby and Thomas Hugh Binney.

Dated 15th September

Henry Clive Rawlings.

Dated 15th October

Kenneth Alair Beattie Godfray Berkeley John Benyon and Thomas Kennedy Maxwell.

Dated 15th January

Eric Quintin Carter.

Admiralty, 13th December, 1903.

In accordance with the provisions of Her late Majesty's Order in Council of 22nd February, 1870—Captain Erasmus Dennison St. Andrew Dunnanay has been placed upon the Retired List of his rank, at his own request, Dated 18th December, 1903.

In accordance with the provisions of His Majesty's Order in Council of 9th October 1903—Paymaster Aubrey Greenwood has been promoted to the rank of Staff Paymaster in His Majesty's Fleet. Dated 30th December, 1903.

The seniority of Staff Surgeon Charles Marsh Beadnell has been antedated, under His Majesty's Order in Council of the 9th October last, to 15th May 1899, instead of as stated in the London Gazette of the 5th instant.

Royal Marine Light Infantry,

Captain Charles D'Oyly Harmar to be Captain, with seniority of 25th October, 1903, vice Colquhoun appointed instant, as notified in the Gazette of the 18th December 1903.

Captain Frank Bruce Annandale Lawrie is absorbed in the Establishment, from the 4th instant inclusive vice Robinson appointed instead of as notified in the Gazette of the 4th instant.

Lieutenant James Hazel to be Captain, vice Parker, promoted. Dated 18th December, 1903.

Royal Naval Reserve.

In accordance with the Regulations for the Royal Naval Reserve—

Sub Lieutenant William Trannack Clifford has been placed on the Retired List of his rank Dated 29th December, 1903.

Admiralty, 31st December, 1903.

Clerk Malcolm Eric Poignand has been promoted to the rank of Assistant Paymaster in His Majesty's Fleet. Dated 2nd November, 1903.

Admiralty, 1st January, 1904.

The following promotion has been made:—

Captain Charles Ramsay Arbuthnot, A.D.C., to be Rear-Admiral in His Majesty's Fleet. Dated 1st January, 1904.

The following Commanders have been promoted to the rank of Captain in His Majesty's Fleet:—

John Philip Colleston Corslan I Herbert Simpson, Gerald Charles Aiolphus Maresceaux. The Honourable Francis Charles Bainbrigge Addington Edmund Radcliffe Peers Arthur David Ricardo. The Honourable Robert Francis Boyle George Alexander Ballard, Charles Henry Unthewaite, Owen Francis Gillard, Morgan Singer, Ernest Frederic Augustus Gaunt C.M.G., Harry Hampson Stileman, and Robert John Prendergast.

Dated 31st December, 1903.

Norman Craig Palmer Cecil Frederick Dampier Osmund De Beauvoir brook.

Dated 1st January, 1904.

The following Lieutenants have been promoted to the rank of Commander in His Majesty's Fleet:—Frederic Godfary Birt Robert Woodyear Glennie, Thomas Hutson Foster, Basil How Fanshawe, Frank Osborne Creagh-Osborne Harry Lewis d'Estoteville Skipwith, Arthur Reginald Raby, Charles Duncan Johnson Edward Reeves, Harry Mervyn Kummis Bosse, Francis Martin Drake Pugh Lindsay Patrick Hart Alexander Farrington Wentworth Henry Davies Margesson Sidney Richard Olivier, Herbert Charles Joan Grant, Vincent Barkly Molteno, Ernest Lionel Caldwell Muniz, Robert Sterling, Ernest Kimberley Loving Frank Brandt, Walter Hugh Charles Samuel Thring, Thomas Leslie Thorpe-Dobbie Charles Tuthill Borrett, George Cuninghame Quayle, Charles Wispington Glover Crawford, Godfray Marshall Paine, Alfred Ernle Montacute Chatfield Cyril Thomas Moulden Fuller, Thomas Francis Tregoye Micholl, Arthur Kipling Waitsell, Barnard Louis Majendie, Arthur Allan Morison Duff and Frederick Armand Powlett.

Dated 31st December, 1903.

Hugh Francis Page Sinclair,

Dated 1st January, 1904.

The following Sub Lieutenants have been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in His Majesty's Fleet:—Eustace Leonard Ring John Harold Smith-Wright Egerton Wootton Isaacson John Alsager Collett, Frederick John Butler Gibson, Gervase William Heaton Scrope Ferrers Niel O'Neill, Evelyn Culme-Seymour Richard Gilkison Hurst, Geoffrey Corlett John Ouchterlony Barron Guy Hilhouse, Alexander Cook Underwood Geoffrey Bashford, Bernard Matheson Harvey Herbert William Wyld, George Herbert Knowles Kenneth Macleod George Basil Harrison, Charles Mostagu Lawrence Scott John Ponsonby Yule, Gerald Charles Wynter Chichele Keppel Hart, Kennedy Gear Brooke George Calthorpe Woodward Guy Bevan Alexander, Henry Ernest Digby Hugh Willoughby, Robert Amcott Wilson, Hardinge Lifford Shephard, Albert Dangar Grant, Robert Henry Kane.

James Campbell Holmes, Ronaleyn Duncan Foster-Forbes Charles Wills Tinson Basil Richard Brooke, Lachlan Donald Ian MacKinnon, Percival Francis Willoughby and Edward Hornby Ovans.

War Office, Pall Mall, 1st January.

14th Hussars, Major William G. Eley retires on retired pay. Dated 2nd January, 1904.

Captain Robert C. Stephen to be Major, vice W. G. Eley Dated 2nd January, 1904.

Brevet Major Fraeling R. Lawrence, D.S.O. from Supernumerary Captain to be Captain, in succession to R. C. Stephen an Adjutant of Imperial Yeomanry Dated 2nd January, 1904.

18th Hussars, Lieutenant Major S. Purdey is seconded for service on the Staff. Dated 17th November 1903.

Supernumerary Lieutenant Cecil D. Field to be Lieutenant, vice M. S. Purdey Dated 17th November 1903.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY, THE 13TH JANUARY.

SUMMARY.

Pressure.—Pressure has further risen slightly in the north and fallen slightly in the south. The barometer is still slightly below normal everywhere. Winds are variable in direction and the force has been strong to a gale at Bhuj and fresh to light elsewhere.

Temperature.—The day temperature is from 9° to 12° in defect of normal at Jacobabad and Lahore while the night temperature is 6° to 9° in excess at Cawnpore, Neemuch, Nagpur, Jubbulpore, Khandwa, Akola, Ahmednagr and Sholapur. The maximum varied from 89° at Bellary to 57° at Lahore and the minimum from 41° at Sirsa to 71° at Mangalore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast at Delhi, Karachi Akola, Indore and Saugor, Bhuj Jamnagar, Dwarka and Hoshangabad.

Rain in light showers has fallen at Lahore, Jamnagar and Dwarka.

Weather is fine everywhere, but skies are clouded in Lower Sind and Kathiawar, and Bhuj reports an easterly gale.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Dagfred, 859 tons, Captain P Salvesen sailed on Saturday for Singapore in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Itola, 3381 tons, Captain J N Robertson sailed on Saturday for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE Hall Line steamer Crosby Hall, 269 tons Captain J Black sailed on Saturday for Genoa with a general cargo.

THE steamer Tabaristan, 2,175 tons, Captain W Paramor, will sail to-day for Karachi, with the same bottom cargo.

THE Clan Line steamer Clan Maclaren, 1774 tons, Captain T Walker, sailed yesterday for Antwerp, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Gulf of Trinda, 1801 tons, Captain Thos Hughes, sailed yesterday for Jeddah with 850 pilgrims as passengers.

THE Wilson, Line steamer Colenso, 2532 tons, Captain F W Sheckell, sailed on Saturday for Hull via Karachi, with a general cargo.

THE Asiatic S N Co's steamer Nairung, 2361 tons, Captain P J Morgan, sailed on Saturday for coast ports and Calcutta with a general cargo,

THE Hansa Line steamer Hohenfels, 3,550 tons, Captain F Deuker, sailed on Saturday for Hamburg via Karachi, with a general cargo,

THE B I S N Co's steamer Colobaria, 2420, tons, Captain H Carney, sailed on Saturday for Calcutta &c, with a general cargo and one deck passenger,

THE following passengers have arrived on the 16th inst. by the s s Persia:—Mr Joanides, Mr and Mrs Dunbar, Mr and Mrs Massy, and Mr and Mrs Fritz.

THE Hansa Line steamer, Werdenfels, 2389 tons, Captain H Sundstedt, arrived in harbour to-day from Hamburg 12th December via Antwerp, with a general cargo and one deck passenger.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Kola, 497 tons, Captain R J Rickford, arrived in harbour to-day from Karachi 14th January with a general cargo and the following passengers: Mr Khan, Lieut McConachy, two Masters Grovestone, and Miss A Grovestone, and 131 deck.

THE Italian steamer Capri, 2717 tons, Captain G Belsito, sailed on Saturday for Hongkong with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr and Mrs Suleman Karim Mahomed, Mr J J Vasamia, Mr D J Wadia, Mrs J B Nunes, three Misses Nunes, and three children and 31 deck.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain D Nicolson, sailed on Saturday for Karachi with a general cargo and the following passengers.—Mr Stewart, Mr R Miller, Rev Brokenell, Mr K Fajmehta, Mr J M Deaw Mr A Whitson, Mrs Morpison, Mr J MacArthur, and 65 deck.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Africa, 1301 tons, Captain W Bamber, arrived in harbour on Friday from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo, 2 Sch cases opium, 5 horses, and the following passengers:—Mrs Hodgson, Mr A B Taylor, Rev and Mrs E S Carr, 8 natives and 55 deck.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Putiala, 1939 tons, Captain E B Hirst, arrived in harbour on Friday evening from Delagoa Bay 22nd December via Zanzibar, &c., with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr T M Rose, Lady Janbai, Mr M H Tharia, Miss Jannal, Mr A McKay Mr Bruce, Mr Magna, Mr O Tonks, 12 natives and 117 deck.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

In the Stream.

H M S Hyacinth	Capt Hon H L A Hood	Flagship
H M S Porpoise	Comdr A J Hotham	R Navy

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H M S Fox	Comdr Pelham	Royal Navy
H M S Redbreast		Royal Navy
Torpedo Boat No. 100		
Do No 102		
Do No 103		
Juba	134 Wilson	East Africa Despatch steamer
Mermaid	Craig	Dredger

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—JAN. 16.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
Deutschland bq	768	Nacoda			The Captain
Ranee	934	Corran			T M & Co
Fasul Karim	636	Nacoda			G Muthwani
Nancin	2557	Robare			P & O Co
Pallians	1434	Lemarchand			M M & Co
India	491	Plummer			M M & Co
Banca	3791	Ferguson			P & O Co
King Arthur	1047	Bunsi..P Gulf		9-1-04	B & P S N Co
Selsion	2451	Gaget			K N & Co
Gibraltar	2413	Knapp			T M & Co
Kilorenan	3332	Wilson			Captain
Liac	3616	Mine			K N & Co
Kasara	504	Hirst			M M & Co
Bordeswald	2693	Craig			Captain
Corn Exchange	2476	Barcham			M & Co
Ballaarat	2890	Longden			P and O Co
Kirf S. George	2936	Hicks			T M & Co
Albion		Dunlop			Bombay Co
Wardanstein	2043	Sandstedt			Mackie & Co
Oriental	2085	Spicer			P & O Co
Africa	1301	Bamber			M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
A	Putiala	1923	Hirst	Zanzibar		M M & Co
D	Clan Ferguson	3107	M'Allister	Madras	19-1	F M & Co
F	Prome	2239	Mackay	Karachi	20-1	K Nixon & Co
G	Dumra	762	Rickford	Karachi	23-1	M M & Co
H	Rotorua	1319	Oswald	Zanzibar	1-1	A Strandes
K	Sultan	1981	Pano	Zanzibar	29-1	A Stoandes
L	Purl	2317	Radin	Bombay		Shipl & Co
O	Clydesdale	2493	Lundberg	Hamburg	25-1	M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Ponani	533	Mahomed	Bhownagar	16-1	Shpl & Co
Indrawati	513	Mahomed	Karachi	16-1	do
Kaveri	553	Ahmed	Bhownagar	19-1	do

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
1	Massilia	3259	Thompson	L'pool	23-1	W & A G & Co
3	Kilcoole	2385	Smith	Calcutta	1-1	W & A G & Co
8	Spithead	2993	Stewart	Marseilles	30-1	W & A G & Co
15	Tabaristan	3174	Paramoor	Kohl	19-1	E Latham & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Kola	497	Watson	Karachi	18-1	M M & Co

MERSEYWEATHER DRY DOCK.

Egypt	4178	Lindon	London	23-1	P & O Co

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
15	Africa s	Bamber	Buseh, Jan 7
	Putiala s	Hirst	Delagoa Bay, Dec 22
16	Oriental s	Spicer	Aden, Jan 11
	Werdenfels s	Sandstedt	Hamburg, Dec 12
	Kola s	Rickford	Karachi, Jan 14
	Sofala s	Shepherd	Calcutta, Dec 3
	Oceana s	Macauley	Mauritius, Dec 30
	Persia s	Coughlito	Trieste, Dec 24
17	Hiroshima Maru s	Nazao	Yokohama, Dec 16
	Hugin s	Anderson	Moulmein, Jan 5

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
16	Haddon Hall s	Haughton	Liverpool
	Nowshera s	Dowing	Zanzibar, &c
	Australia s	Tait	Liverpool, &c
	Dwarka s	Nielson	Karachi
	Peninsular s	Cubitt	Aden
	Don Juan de Austria (U S A)	Deaf. Id	Aden
	Dagfred s	Salvesen	Singapore
	Capri s	Belsito	Hongkong
	Crosby Hall s	Black	Genoa
	Ooloberia s	Carney	Calcutta, &c
	Itola s	Robertson	Calcutta
17	Hohenfels s	Deucker	Hamburg
	Colenso s	Sheckell	Hull
	Gulf of Trinad s	Hughes	Jeddah
	Clan Maclaren s	Walker	Antwerp

The following vessels obtained their port clearances on Saturday:—

Steamer Reichstag, Oswald, for Zanzibar, &c.
" Tabaristan, Paramore, for Karachi.

The following vessels entered for loading on Saturday:—

Steamer Putiala, for Zanzibar, &c.
" Africa, for Persian Gulf.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, JAN. 15.

The B I S N Co's steamer Rewa, left Naples on the evening of the 13th.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Campbell, arrived at London.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JANUARY 16.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Massilia s—250 bales wool H A M Cosman; 75 bales wool Jadhowjee Karo.

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s—100 bales hemp Khimjee Visram and Co; 95 cwt fishmaws M J Joomabhoy and Co; 120 cwt coir yarn and 1000 cwt turmeric D Jumnadas.

FOR NEW YORK.

Egypt s—6 bales woollen carpets Fleming Shaw and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Idar s—175 bales cotton Ralli Brothers; 2000 cwt wheat Tata and Co.

Clan Maclaren s—164 bales cotton fly Khimjee Visram and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Clydesdale s—1726 cwt linseed and 985 bales cotton Ralli Brothers; 687 cwt myrabolians Waghjee Bechur; 2000 cwt myrabolians Ernst Lam and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Massilia s—690 cwt wheat John Fachiri.

FOR TRIESTE.

Corn Exchange s—880 bales cotton Ralli Brothers; 19009 cwt gingellyseed John Fachiri; 275 cwt oilbanum Hirjee Virdhu.

FOR ODESSA.

Corn Exchange s—800 bales cotton Ralli Brothers; 700 cwt oilbanum G Sojpal.

FOR HONGKONG.

Ballaarat s—1000 bales twist Sassoon J David and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Ballaarat s—100 bales twist Sassoon J David and Co.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case grey or white hair" to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer" sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere." Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England

TORTURING DISFIGURING

Skin, Scalp and Blood Humours

From Pimples to Scrofula From Infancy to Age

Speedily Cured by Cuticura When All Else Fails.

The agonizing itching and burning of the skin, as in Eczema; the frightful scaling, as in psoriasis; the loss of hair and crusting of the scalp, as in scalled head; the facial disfigurements, as in acne and ringworm; the awful suffering of infants, and anxiety of worn-out parents, as in milk crust, tetter and salt rheum,—all demand a remedy of almost superhuman virtues to successfully cope with them. That Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Resolvent are such stands proven beyond all doubt. No statement is made regarding them that is not justified by the strongest evidence. The purity and sweetness, the power to afford immediate relief, the certainty of speedy and permanent cure, the absolute safety and great economy, have made them the standard skin cures, blood purifiers and humour remedies of the civilized world.

Bathe the affected parts with hot water and Cuticura Soap, to cleanse the surface of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle. Dry, without rubbing, and apply Cuticura Ointment freely, to allay itching, irritation and inflammation, and soothe and heal, and, lastly, take Cuticura Resolvent, to cool and cleanse the blood. This complete local and constitutional treatment affords instant relief, permits rest and sleep in the severest forms of eczema and other itching, burning and scaly humours of the skin, scalp and blood, and points to a speedy, permanent and economical cure when all else fails.

Cuticura Resolvent, liquid or pill, to the form of Chocolate Coated Pills, Cuticura Ointment and Cuticura Soap are sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5 Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; Boston, 137 Columbus Ave. Potter Drug & Chemical Corp., Sole Proprietors.

☞ Send for "How to Cure Every Humour."

THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE WIDOW WELCH'S FEMALE PILLS (100 YEARS' REPUTATION)

Awarded Certificate of Merit for the cure of Irregularities, Anæmia, and all Female Complaints. They have the approval of the Medical Profession. Beware of imitations. The only genuine and original are in White Paper Wrappers. Boxes, 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d., of all Chemists. 2s. 9d. Box contains three times the pills. Makers: C. and G. KEARSLEY, 17, North Street, Westminster, London. Sold in the Colonies.

50 YEARS' REPUTATION. Tested by Time.

HARDY'S BROMPTON CONSUMPTION AND COUGH SPECIFIC

Gives instant relief and certain cure in all chest and lung complaints, &c. Pleasant to take. Highly recommended by the Medical Profession. Prepared by GEO. HARDY, late of the BROMPTON HOSPITAL. Beware of spurious imitations. Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 11s., of all Chemists. HARDY'S BROMPTON COUGH LOZENGES (the Genuine), in boxes only (registered), each Lozenge stamped "HARDY," price 1s. 1½d.—Depot, 6, Gray's Inn Road, London, W.C.

BANKS.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (paid up)..... Rs. 13,75,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) Rs. 17,75,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Almora, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS:

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on usual terms, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on 30th June and 31st December on minimum balances exceeding Rs. 500.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW, Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL..... £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... £1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS..... £562,500

HEAD OFFICE:

60, Threadneedle Street, London, E C

LONDON BANKERS

The Bank of England.

The London Joint Stock Bank

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KURRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due

JAMES MURDOCH, Manager

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

GOLD & CO.'S

BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND, WROUGHT IRON HINGES ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.

Indentors [illegible] respectable Merchants

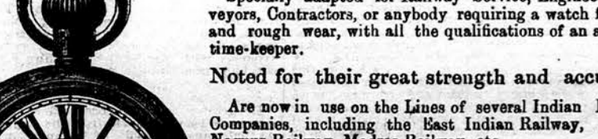
WONDER! Machine in perfect use for 22 years, Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs. 50, which is in use in my house for past 22 years has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring a good substantial and easy going Machine—G. D. Narimar, Hyderabad Deccan.

DINNEFORD'S

The Physician's Cure for Gout, Rheumatic Gout, and Gravel.

The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Bilious Affections.

Safest and most Gentle Medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Females, and the Sickness of Pregnancy.



"GRAND PRIX," PARIS, 1900. The highest possible Award.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S PENS

Of Highest Quality, and Having Greatest Durability are Therefore CHEAPEST.

'DARTRING' TRADE MARK

Superb Skin

is obtained and maintained by using

'DARTRING' 'LANOLINE'

No imitation can bear the 'Dartring'.
No imitation can be called 'Dartring'.

Demand the genuine { 'DARTRING' TOILET 'LANOLINE' in collapsible tubes. 'DARTRING' 'LANOLINE' TOILET SOAP.

Wholesale: 97, Holborn Viaduct, London, Eng.

WEST END "GUARDS" WATCHES.

MACHINE-MADE, KEYLESS LEVER

Specially adapted for Railway Service, Engineers, Surveyors, Contractors, or anybody requiring a watch for hard and rough wear, with all the qualifications of an accurate time-keeper.

Noted for their great strength and accuracy.

Are now in use on the Lines of several Indian Railway Companies, including the East Indian Railway, Bengal-Nagpur Railway, Madras Railway, etc.

Made in strong open-face nickel cases, with 2 inch dials, bold hands and figures, and in 3 qualities.

The Modern, guaranteed for 2 years Rs. 22
The Pioneer, " for 3 " Rs. 25
The Standard " for 6 " Rs. 32

The Berna, Keyless, Lever Watch. Made in medium and small size. A Watch officially adopted by the North-Western Railway Co., the East Indian Railway Co. and others, for use on their lines.

In Nickel Silver Case.		In Fine Silver Case.
Rs. 15	Open Face	Rs. 22
" 18	Hunting	" 26
" 21	Half Hunting	" 30

Supplied at above rates by V. P. P. to any part of India and Burma.

Illustrated Price List sent free on application.

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BOMBAY 11, Hornby Road.

(OPPOSITE THE GENERAL POST OFFICE.)

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... £1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £475,000

HEAD OFFICE:

17, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy.
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tamatave
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar.
Karrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Eliya,	Mombasa
Steamer Point,	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS, Manager.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:

Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.

Sub-Branches:—Murree—(April to October), Sub-Agencies:—Amritsar, Bangalore, and Moulmein City.

CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. 43,90,920.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER:

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for one year or longer 4 per cent. per annum

FIXED DEPOSITS—
2 Years 5½ per cent. per annum.
9 to 12 Months 5 " "
6 Months 4½ " "

SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS—Special Rates are offered which may be learnt on application.

PRUDENTIAL AND HOME PASSAGE DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS—Sums of not less than Rs.

Agents for LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, LTD.

BY SPECIAL WARRANT PURVEYORS TO HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

CELEBRATED OILMAN'S STORES

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LAMP WAREHOUSE,

BOMBAY

MANUFACTURER AND IMPORTER OF

LAMPS AND LANTERNS FOR

KEROSINE OIL,
COCOANUT OIL,
SPIRIT OF WINE,
ELECTRIC POWER,
CANDLES.

ALSO KEROSINE, HEATING AND COOKING STOVES.

FURTHER HIGH CLASS MAJOLICA ART AND COMPOSITION METAL WARE.

BRANCHES: VIENNA, BUDAPEST, PRAGUE, TRIESTE, LEMBERG, KRAKAU BERLIN, MUNICH, PARIS, LYON, ROME, MILANO, AND CALCUTTA.

FACTORIES: VIENNA, NAIM, MILANO.

SANTAL MIDY

These tiny Capsules—superior to Copaiba, Cubebs, and Injections—cure the same diseases as these drugs in forty-eight hours without inconvenience.

Each Capsule bears the name MIDY

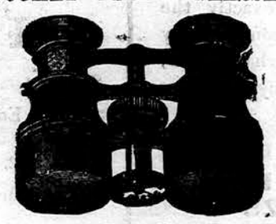
FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP

OF HYPO-PHOSPHITE OF LIME.

Prescribed in France for the last 30 years. It retains its reputation for CONSUMPTION, OBSTINATE COUGHS, COLDS, DISEASES OF THE CHEST LUNGS, and BRONCHIAL TUBES.

CELEBRATED "LYNX" *POCKET FIELD GLASSES.*



Rs. 25.

WITH SOLID LEATHER SLING CASE.

These widely-known Binocular Field and Race Glasses are achromatic, and in finish, power, and sharpness of definition excel those of all other makers at the same price. A quantity of cheap showy rubbish is sent out to India, and doubtless finds a market, but the "Lynx" is a good useful Glass, and measures only 4¼ inches by 2¾ inches.

LAWRENCE & MAYO,

OFFICES IN INDIA.

CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AND RANGOON.

HEAD OFFICES:

67 and 69, Chancery Lane, London.

MINERAL WATERS.

TRADE REQUISITES

LARGE STOCK of Codd's patent glass ball Bottles, Soluble Fruit Essences, Oils and Colourings from well known English manufacturers. Sulphuric Acid and other acids

REFINED

SACCHARIN

and every article connected with Aerated water factory; also machinery with their parts can be had at moderate price from

CURRIMBHOY JALLALBHOY & Co.

General Merchants and Commission Agents

1004, Bhoosari Moholla, BOMBAY.

Fish, Flesh & Fowl

Are all improved by the addition of

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.

It is the Original & Genuine Worcestershire.

BISHOP'S MAGNESIA

BISHOP'S MAGNESIA is a delightful health-giving preparation. It is compounded from the Pure Fruit Juices of

LEMONS AND GRAPES.

No other preparation is so beneficial.

It is an invaluable Family Medicine, cleansing the skin, and removing all impurities from the blood. It is wonderfully

REFRESHING and INVIGORATING.

FACSIMILE OF

BISHOP'S BOTTLE.

See that you really get BISHOP'S.

The HOUSE of COMMONS—AN IRISHMAN'S PROTEST.

TO ENGLISHMEN, SCOTCHMEN, IRISHMEN, and OUR COLONIES

AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman. "On the field of Waterloo," he exclaimed, "the blood of Englismen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together; in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers in every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured"? The effect of the speech both inside and outside the House was electrical.

THE MORAL.

I need not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
He is only remembered by what he has done."

The misery of Life is immensely increased in these days of Fevers, if you miss such a single precaution as Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills.

Most powerful remedies for Malarious, Intermittent, Bilious Fevers, Influenza and Mild form of Plague.

Equally useful to Men, Women, and Children of all ages.

Guaranteed not to contain Aconite, Antimony, Arsenic, Mercury, Opium, Strychnia or any poisonous salts.

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Take the right remedy at the right time, and get rid of that nasty fever, by using Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture.

EXTRACTS out of numerous testimonials of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS; REMEDIES FOR MALARIAL FEVERS and INFLUENZA. Surg.-Maj. Jaykar:—It is a safe and reliable remedy. Surg.-Maj. Reporter:—I have found it very efficacious. J. A. Lang, Esq., (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Free Masonary in India):—Derived immediate benefit from its use. Very Rev. B. Fernand Vicar de Vara:—It is most efficacious. G. S. Risti, Esq., Lic. of Civ. Engr.:—It is a safe and immediate remedy. P. J. Daily, Esq., Chief Guard. S. M. Railway:—It is really a drying man's Gold Drop

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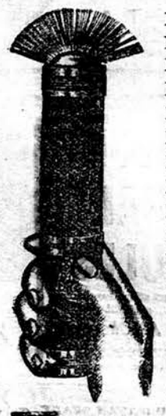

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"CLEAN THE SLATE,"

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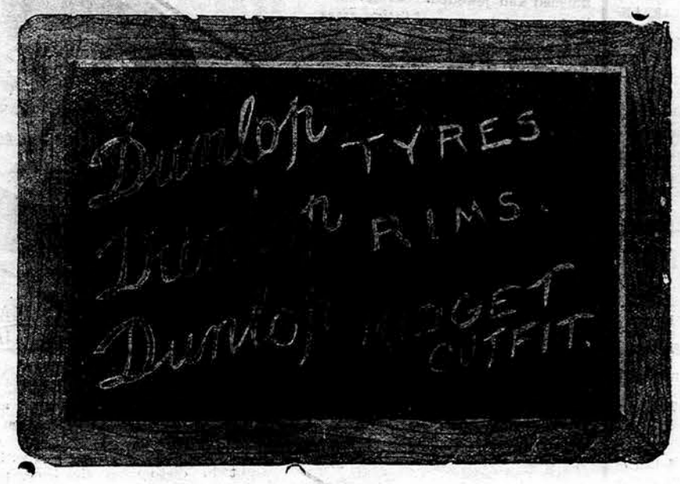

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Perfectly pure water obtained by using these Filters. Simple in contruction, easily cleaned. These Filters are used by all the leading Hospitals, Institutions, Messes and Clubs in the East. Superior to all others.

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Strongly recommended to travellers and officers on expedition or in camp.

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THE "DOUBLE CRYSTAL" WATCH.

This watch as the name implies has not only a glass in front, but an extra strong crystal Glass covering the movement, this secures compactability and at same time makes action of the watch visible, enabling you to ascertain at a glance whether it is performing correctly without the inconvenience of opening back, when dust and damp with their attendant evils are invariably introduced. This unique departure is, therefore, an assistant to the accurate time-keeping and durability of the watch.

Strong keyless LEVER movement nicely finished and jewelled. Compensation Balance in dust and damp proof fitting cases.

SILVER Rs. 20
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COMPLETE IN CASE
WITH SPARE GLASS
AND MAIN SPRING

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Sterling Silver Crystal face,	Rs.	40
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Crystal Face, Demi-Hunting and Full Hunting Cases.

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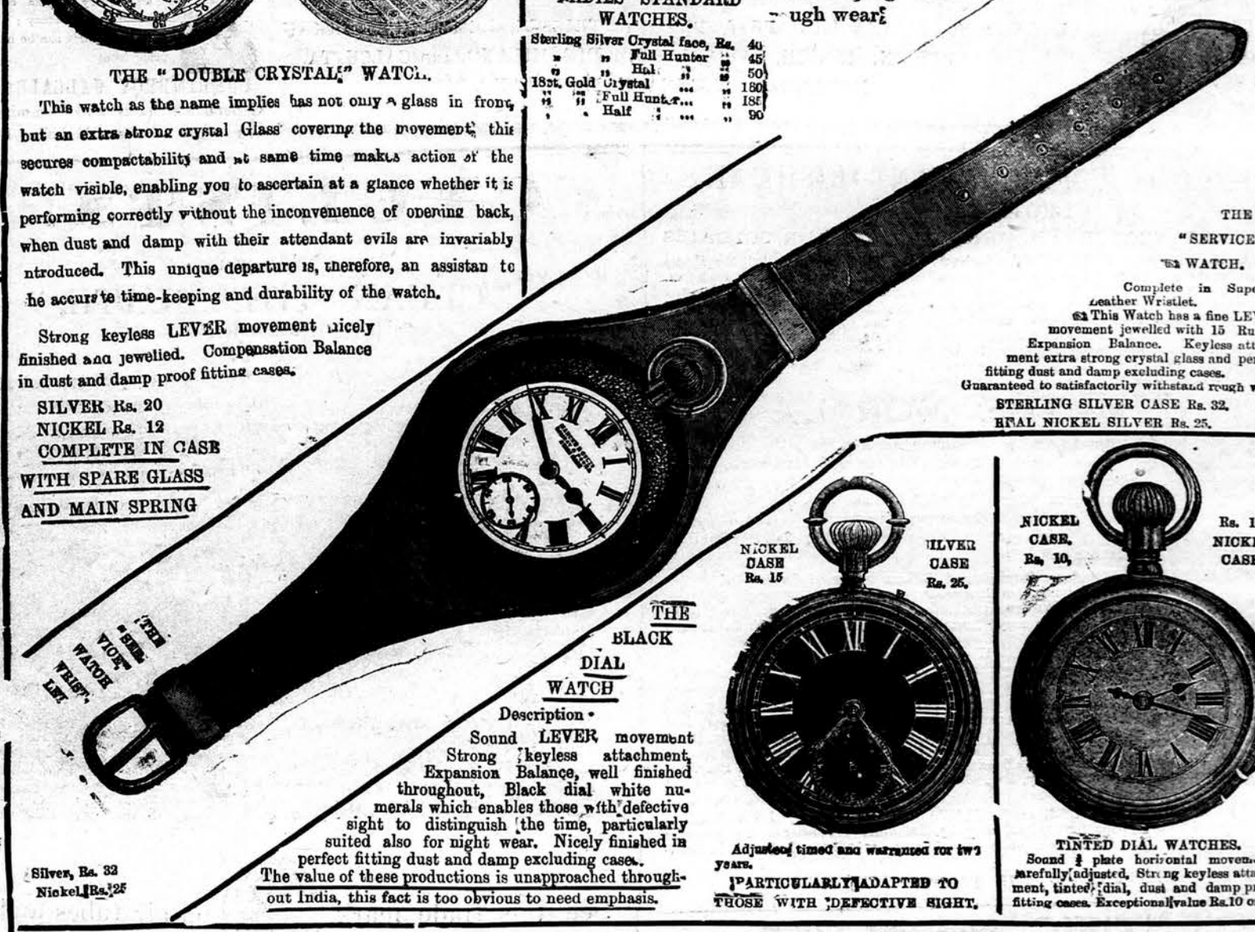
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Complete in Superior Leather Wristlet.
This Watch has a fine LEVER movement jewelled with 15 Rubies. Expansion Balance. Keyless attachment extra strong crystal glass and perfect fitting dust and damp excluding cases.
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Description.

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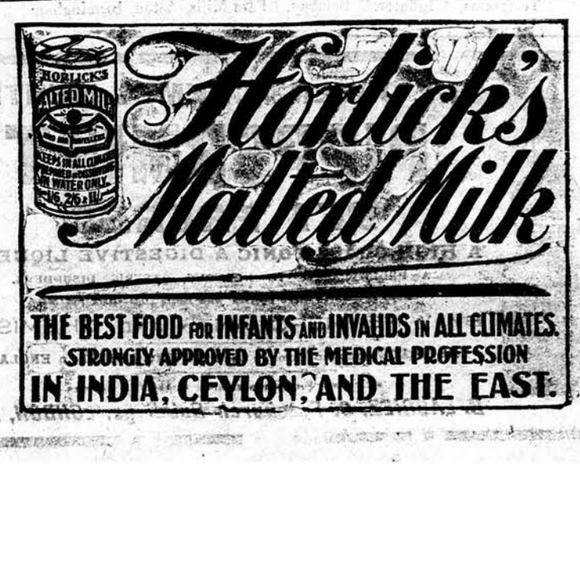

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